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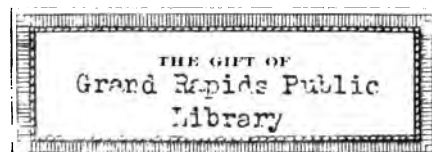
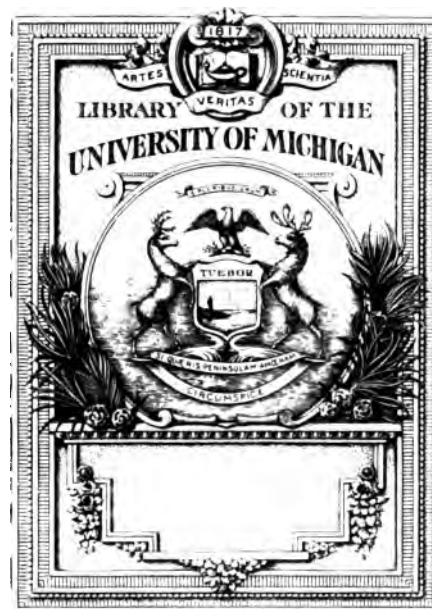
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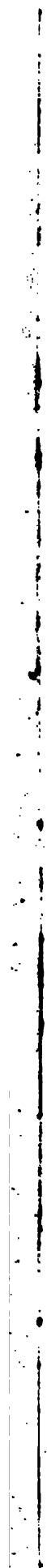
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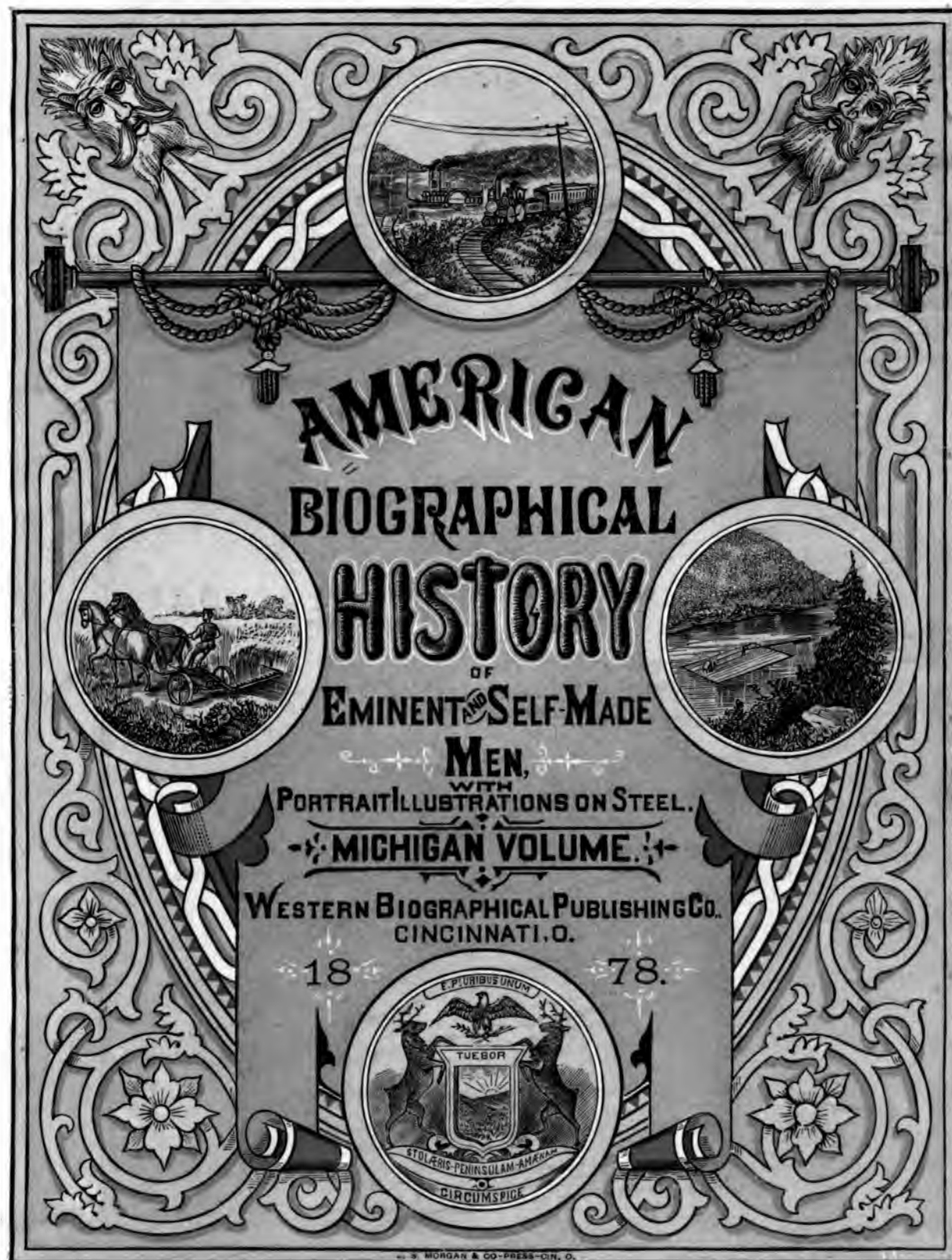


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**AMERICAN**  
**BIOGRAPHICAL**  
**HISTORY**  
OF  
**EMINENT AND SELF-MADE**  
**MEN,**  
WITH  
PORTRAIT ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL.  
- MICHIGAN VOLUME. -  
WESTERN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.  
CINCINNATI, O.  
1878.

S. MORGAN & CO. PRESS - CIN. O.

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From 1831 to 1841  
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## THE

### SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

**A**TWOOD, CAPTAIN SYLVESTER F., of Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, was born in 1806, at Caledonia, Vermont. His parents emigrated to Genesee, New York, in 1811. He attended school two years at Oxford, Canada, and, in 1822, removed with his family to Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Here his father shortly after died. He spent six years in commercial life; and began service on the lakes in 1830. Two years later, he was mate on a steamer, and, in 1833, was captain of the steamer "Argo." From that time until 1870, with the exception of a year spent in Philadelphia, he was in command of steamers on the lakes. He has been master of sixteen different boats, running between Detroit and Buffalo, and Toledo and Buffalo. In 1834 he, in company with two others, built the "Lady of the Lake," at Mt. Clemens. Captain Atwood, while in command of the "Robert Fulton," was shipwrecked with two hundred passengers on board. He stood at his post and gave orders for the government of the boat, which was cast ashore,—dragging two anchors of two thousand and twelve hundred pounds weight, respectively,—and dashed to pieces during the night. Before daylight the captain had the satisfaction of seeing all safely landed, with the exception of two children. Captain Atwood was on board of "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamer that ever floated on the lakes, in 1820. He ran a boat between Buffalo and Detroit for twenty years, during which time he never tasted a drop of liquor. To his temperate habits his great success as captain is doubtless due. In 1835 he joined the Odd-Fellows in Buffalo; and helped to organize the first lodge in Detroit. He has taken all the degrees conferred by the Masonic Fraternity in this country. He

is a Republican in politics, and an Episcopalian in religious belief. He is now retired from active life, enjoying rest and leisure at Mt. Clemens. He has been twice married; in 1827 to Eliza Hill, and in 1856 to Mary T. Woolley.

**B**ANCROFT, RANDOLPH STONE, Romeo, was born December 8, 1820, in Trumbull County, Ohio. The Bancroft family was first represented in this country, at Lynn, Massachusetts, by John Bancroft, who arrived in 1632, on the "James," from London. Mr. Bancroft is of Welsh extraction, but his father, Daniel Bancroft, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts. His mother, Ruth (Jones) Bancroft, daughter of Captain Silas Jones, of Revolutionary fame, was born in Barrington, Massachusetts. They settled in Ohio in 1816. In September, 1831, the family moved to Lenawee County, Michigan, and engaged in farming. Randolph S. Bancroft was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Michigan. He left school at the age of fifteen, and worked with his father till he was twenty-one. He then engaged as teacher in primary schools in Lapeer County, Michigan, the family having removed to this place in 1837. Mr. Bancroft taught school until he was twenty-four. In 1844 he began the study of dentistry, at Cleveland, Ohio, remaining there for two years. He attended a course of lectures on chemistry and surgery at Western Reserve College. He continued to prosecute his studies in this direction, in private offices, till 1848, when he entered upon the practice of dentistry

in Almont, Lapeer County, Michigan. In May, 1852, he began practice in Romeo, Michigan, where he has continued, with the exception of two years, until the present time. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1863, and has since attained to the Chapter. Mr. Bancroft has always been connected with the prominent temperance organizations. In religious belief, he is a Congregationalist. In politics, he has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He married, May, 1853, Nancy A. Marwaring, of Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan.

**BANCROFT, WILLIAM FAYAN**, Port Huron, was born at Martinburg, Lewis County, New York, August 12, 1825. The family removed to Michigan when William was seven years of age, and he received his education at the High School of Mr. D. B. Crane,—well remembered by many of the students of Detroit,—and at the then famous Andover (Massachusetts) Academy. His early ambition was for the study of law; but the vicissitudes of his father's life led him to Milwaukee, where was then William, in 1842, in the office of the *Chicago*, a newspaper of that then thriving village. But Mr. Bancroft appears to have felt more at home in Michigan; for two years later, he had established himself as editor and proprietor of the *Oregonian* at Port Huron, where he resided until 1848. An opportunity then offering for him to enter upon the study of his chosen profession, he pursued it with industry and success under Hon. W. F. Allen, then of Owego, New York, and now a Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State. Returning to Port Huron in 1851, Mr. Bancroft entered at once upon a lucrative practice, with every promise of gaining rapid distinction in his profession. Years of toilsome study, however, told upon his eyesight, and culminated in chronic inflammation soon after he entered upon his practice, recurring with every renewed attempt at business. In 1854 his office, library, and all his papers were totally destroyed by fire; and, in 1857, to avert total blindness, Mr. Bancroft abandoned the profession. Soon afterwards, Mr. Bancroft established in Port Huron its first banking office, although his name did not appear in the firm, which was subsequently that of John Miller & Son, and is now merged in the First National Bank of that city. He was also engaged in the lumber business, with varying, but ultimately very successful, results. But it is the connection of Mr. Bancroft with railroad enterprises of Michigan which entitles him to a prominent place in our category of her representative business men. We believe that few even of our ablest men would have faced the difficulties he has encountered in pushing forward a great public pro-

ject, and that there are fewer still who would not have failed where he has succeeded. The story of the road may be briefly told, as a fine illustration of what one man can accomplish, even under circumstances the most adverse, and against influences the most powerful, in advancing a public enterprise, and also as comprising some of the most interesting portions of the history of railroads in Michigan. What now forms the Eastern Division of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad was part of a scheme of internal improvement originated by the State, and embodied in the days of its early financial embarrassment. It was then made taken by a company under a special charter, while a new corporation, covering a part of the same route, was formed, and paid under a different charter. Meanwhile the public interests of the State had grown to such a power, including over two thousand miles of road. At that time the policy of the old roads was determined by a policy to all new projects, while parties identified with some of the former roads sought to keep the power of the State. The First Michigan Railroad was thus likely to be a road for the benefit of interests friendly to Port Huron and Northern Michigan, when, in 1865, Mr. Bancroft was named to under the negotiations in New York, which resulted in relieving the project of all entangling interests, and placing it under control of parties along the line. The scheme of municipal and railroad corporations was then new in Michigan, but it was spontaneously received as a means of compelling large and active landowners to contribute to an expensive proposition toward needed public improvements, and as the only available resource for securing the improvements themselves. Mr. Bancroft secured six counties, and the people ready to make a sacrifice for themselves that they had so long waited in vain for others to do for them. Legislation was necessary, and was enacted at the session of 1867; but it was with conditions at once novel and ingenious to the enterprise. However, good use was made of it, and Mr. Bancroft then determined to make the enterprise a thorough job to Chicago; with that view, he entered into informal relations with the Pennsylvania company. At the next session of the Legislature, a municipal bill was passed, and a veto by the Governor. Existing corporations, however, with politicians to sustain the veto, notwithstanding, work was resumed in the spring of 1868, and the veto was directed to defeat. Further action was sought, at the next session, in a general law, which gave a manly impetus to the enterprise. This gave a new impetus to the work, and Mr. Bancroft concluded contracts for rails and equipment, and the entire line from Port Huron to Chicago. The constitutionality of the Supreme Court, during the fall of 1868, was declared unconstitutional. This was followed by the failure of Eastern contractors of the company; and finally, its



My dear Mr. [unclear]  
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Very truly yrs.  
W. B. Brewster





Western adjunct sought new affiliations, and was soon enveloped in clouds of embarrassment. Still Mr. Bancroft, literally single-handed, pushed on his road, and completed it to Flint City, a paying point. Subsequently, the Port Huron and Lake Michigan and the Peninsular companies were consolidated, and only about fifty miles remained to be built to make a through line. The panic of 1874 next occurred to delay Mr. Bancroft's hopes and thwart his plans. In 1876, however, he built the road between Flint and Lansing, completing the through line. The general business depression of the country has, of course, had its effect upon this road, but it will remain a lasting monument to Mr. Bancroft's enterprise and perseverance. Mr. Bancroft has held many positions of honor and trust, having been Secretary of the State Senate, Postmaster of Port Huron, member of the House and Senate, as well as a candidate for Secretary of State and for Congress. He was elected the first Mayor of Port Huron, and organized its city government. He was also, for eight years, Collector of the port, and then initiated the movement which resulted in constituting a new collection district. In politics, Mr. Bancroft has always been a Democrat of the conservative school, and has stood high in his party's counsels; he has been a member of its State and National Committees, and three times a member of its National Conventions. He is a warm, unselfish friend, and a lively opponent. As a writer, he wielded for years an influential pen in the politics of the State; while, as a speaker, he has ranked among the best. His campaigns usually kept his opponents quite busy, and are remembered by many of both parties. He has a delightful home at Port Huron, and one of the finest private libraries in the State. In comfortable circumstances, and surrounded by a large circle of relatives and friends, Mr. Bancroft ought to enjoy some of the fruits of a life of remarkable industry, enterprise, and integrity.

**BRIGGS, DANIEL B.**, of Romeo, Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, was born at Adams, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, February 13, 1829. His parents were natives of the same State. After pursuing for some years an academic course of study, in 1844 he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1848. He immediately commenced the study of law; and was admitted, in 1850, to practice in the courts of Massachusetts. About the close of that year, his native town established, in compliance with legislative enactment, a free High School; and Mr. Briggs was chosen to the principalship, which position he held for three years. During this time he also did service as a member of the town

School Committee. In March, 1854, he removed to Romeo, Macomb County, Michigan, and entered upon the practice of law. The following year, he became Principal of the Dickinson Institute,—formerly a branch of the State University,—located at that place, and was connected with that institution for three years. During the years 1858, '59, and '60, he was Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of Ann Arbor. He removed from there to Jackson, where he held a similar position for five years. On leaving school work, in the summer of 1865, he returned to Macomb County, and engaged in farming. In April, 1867, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools for his county; and, on the 1st of May following, he entered upon the duties of that office, in which he served four years. During his last official term, he was made President of the State Association of County Superintendents. He was Director of the Romeo Union School District for eight years, from its organization in 1867; and was, for many years, Secretary of the County Agricultural Society. He had charge of the public schools in the village of Mt. Clemens, the county-seat of Macomb County, for the school year 1871-72. In November, 1872, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1874. After a service of four years, he retired from office on the 1st of January, 1877. Mr. Briggs is an honorable business man, devoted to the interests of education and morality; and an indomitable worker in the interests of the community and the people at large, when called to public office. He is one of the most influential men in his county.

**BISSELL, REV. HENRY NEWTON**, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, June 2, 1816. He is the son of Anson and Joanna (Dart) Bissell. His ancestors were early settlers in Hartford, and were of Huguenot descent. His early opportunities for an education were those furnished by the public schools of the State. These he improved, until he was sixteen, working during the summer on his father's farm. In 1832 he entered an academy, working out of school hours to pay his expenses. His father allowed him to decide whether he would be a farmer, or take his books and, by his own efforts, obtain an education. He determined upon the latter course, and began the study of Greek and Latin. He pursued his classical studies, interrupted by teaching, until 1835; when, at Milan, Ohio, whither the family had meanwhile removed, he commenced reading the text-books for the Freshman Class in Yale College. The following year, he entered the Sophomore Class at Yale College. He seized every opportunity of helping

himself, and, assisted by his father, graduated in 1839. He returned to Ohio, and taught three years, at Elyria and Milan, to gain the necessary funds for the further prosecution of his studies. He asked no aid from benevolent societies; but trusted to his own efforts and kind Providence to work his way into some sphere of activity and usefulness. In 1842 he entered the Theological Seminary of the Western Reserve College. While studying at that institution, he taught in the preparatory department, of which, in his third year, he had entire control. By continued efforts, he educated his youngest brother, who has been a missionary in Hindoostan for twenty-five years. At the close of his theological course, he settled at Lyme, Ohio, and remained in that field nine years. For the past twenty-five years he has labored in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where he removed in 1854. In May, 1846, he married Elizabeth Hale Hubbard, of Manchester, Connecticut. He adopted two sons of his brother, the missionary, and aided them until they graduated at the Western Reserve College. His sympathies have always been with those who advocated the right of all men, of whatever color or nationality, to their own persons, and to payment for their labor. During the civil war, his voice was ever for the Government. Although not connected with the army, he went to Virginia, while the army was before Richmond, in 1862; and to Nashville, while Sherman was pressing forward to Atlanta. Here he labored in the hospitals and helped to send the sick and wounded to homes of quiet and convalescence at the North. The ordinary work of a pastor, and attendance upon ecclesiastical and benevolent conventions, have occupied Mr. Bissell's later years; and his labors have an enduring record in the hearts and lives of those whom they have reached.

**C**ONGER, HON. OMAR D., of Port Huron, was born in 1808, at Cooperstown, New York. He removed with his father, Rev. E. Conger, to Huron County, Ohio, in 1824. He received the instruction given in the common schools; pursued his academic studies at Huron Institute, Milan, Ohio; and graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1842. From 1845 to 1848 he was engaged in the geological survey and mineral explorations of the Lake Superior copper and iron regions. In 1848 he removed to Port Huron, Michigan, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1850 Mr. Conger was elected Judge of the St. Clair County Court. He was elected State Senator for the biennial terms of 1855, 1857, and 1859; and, during the last term, was made President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate. In 1860 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan; and, in 1864, was a Pres-

idential Elector on the Republican ticket. He represented his district in the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. In the last election, he received fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighteen votes, against thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-seven given the Democratic candidate, Anson E. Chadwick.

**C**ANFIELD, WILLIAM, late of Mt. Clemens, was born at Saybrook, Middlesex County, Connecticut, May 26, 1809. He was the third son of Joel and Sarah (Peters) Canfield, whose ancestors were among the earliest colonial settlers of Connecticut. He received his education principally at the public schools of Hartford, where he was sent when quite young. After leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he was employed for a number of years as a clerk in a store in that city. In 1829, when not yet twenty-one years of age, he came to Michigan, and settled at Mt. Clemens, as a merchant. On the 13th of May, 1830, he married Ann Clemens, daughter of Judge Christian Clemens; the latter was the founder of the village which bears his name. In 1832 Mr. Canfield was appointed, by Governor Stevens T. Mason, Sheriff of Macomb County, which office he held for a number of years. He was made Quartermaster by Governor Cass, and, subsequently, Brigadier-General in the State militia. In 1835 he purchased a farm adjoining the village, and resided upon it until his death, which occurred September 6, 1877. By his skill, energy, and industry, he made his farm, which was a wilderness when he became its owner, one of the finest and best in the county. He was devoted to farming; and, as an officer of both the State and county agricultural societies for a number of years, did much to develop and promote the farming interests in the State and county. Although never a politician, in the ordinary sense of the word, Mr. Canfield always entertained a lively interest in public affairs. As one of the original anti-slavery men, he did not a little to encourage that sentiment which has since removed the blot of human slavery from our country. In 1844 he was a candidate for Congress, upon the ticket which was headed with the name of James G. Birney as candidate for President. In 1844 and 1852, he supported the Free-soil party. In 1854, as a member of the famous Jackson Convention, he assisted in the organization of the Republican party, to which he ever after remained a staunch adherent. In the same year he was nominated for State Senator, but was defeated at the election by a few votes. In 1856 he was renominated for the same office, and was elected by a very large majority. He was re-elected in 1858. From 1862 to 1865 he was

Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. For a number of years prior to his death, he was a member of the village Board of Education. He discharged the duties of every public position which he was called upon to occupy, with ability and unquestioned fidelity. Indeed the most scrupulous honesty marked all his dealings in private as well as public matters. Mr. Canfield was a member of the Congregational Church; a constant and regular attendant upon public worship; and, in his daily life, at home and abroad, he illustrated the precepts and teaching of his divine Master. He was a man of large general information, and there are few subjects upon which he was not able to converse instructively and intelligently. In conversation he was very interesting. Kind and affectionate in his family, honest and generous in all his intercourse with others, he was loved, honored, and respected by all who knew him. His death was sincerely lamented, not only by his immediate family and relations, but by the entire community in which he resided.

**CLARKE, CAPTAIN JOHN**, late of St. Clair, was born at Bath, Maine, July 29, 1797. In 1812 he went to Augusta, Maine, and accepted a situation in the mercantile establishment of T. Sargent. On account of ill health he was soon compelled to give up the position and return home. His physicians advised him to travel in Europe; and, in April, 1815, he sailed for Bremen. After traveling through Germany, England, and Scotland, he embarked for Boston, at Liverpool, with his uncle, Captain F. Clarke. When about in mid-ocean, during a severe gale, the vessel foundered, and the passengers and crew were obliged to take to the small boats. After three days, they were picked up by a dismasted brig from Scotland; and, at the end of three more days, the "James Madison" came to their relief, and took them safely to Philadelphia. From there Captain Clarke reached his home in Maine. He served as clerk in a store for a short time; and, in 1817, removed to Hallowell. Here he engaged as a clerk with Page & Gitsell for seventy-five dollars a year, the largest salary paid at that time. At Hallowell, Mr. Clarke united with the Baptist Church, and at once took an active part in Sabbath-schools. In 1818 he removed to Belfast and engaged in mercantile business with more than average prosperity. Soon after, on account of failing health, he returned to Hallowell. In December, 1819, he married Mary Sherburn, of Hallowell. He espoused the principles of the early Republican party in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency; and, afterwards, gave his support to the administrations of Madison and Monroe. He worked faithfully for General Jackson in the following campaign,

which resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives. Although Captain Clarke resolutely refused, at this time, to accept any political position, he undertook many difficult tasks for his party, and performed them in such a manner as to elicit the highest praise from the Governor of Maine and other prominent officials. In 1829 Captain Clarke was called on public business to Washington; here he was received with courtesy by President Jackson, although arriving too late to prevent the signing of the bill for the admission of Michigan. The Governor of the Territory and other prominent men waited upon the President at the time of Captain Clarke's visit; and to them, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the President made the following statements: "You have no influence with the Cabinet. We look to Mr. Clarke for all the information we desire. We know him and have the fullest confidence in him." The Secretary of State afterwards said to Mr. Clarke that he had but to mention what he desired, in the gift of the President, and he would receive it. Captain Clarke, however, declined to accept any office. In 1830 he went to Michigan and opened a mercantile establishment on Woodward avenue, in Detroit. In the fall of 1832, he purchased a large tract of land on St. Clair River; and, in the following spring, removed to where the city of Port Huron now stands. In 1835 he removed to China, a few miles below St. Clair, where he resided until his death. Captain Clarke was one of the delegates to the convention which met in Detroit, May 11, 1835, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. At the first election under this constitution, he was chosen State Senator for the Fifth District without a dissenting vote. He was re-elected the following term. Every effort was made by his friends to obtain permission to place his name before the Legislature for the Senate of the United States, but he would not consent. In 1857 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and aided materially in the election of Zachariah Chandler to the United States Senate. In 1837 he was appointed, by President Jackson, one of two Commissioners to investigate the title of the Indians to the lands they claimed in Michigan. He was afterwards appointed, by President Van Buren, Receiver of the Land-office at Ionia, but declined to accept the position. He was a member of the State Convention of 1850, which met for the purpose of revising the State Constitution; and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. When James Buchanan was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party, Mr. Clarke gave his support to Fremont, who, he claimed, represented the true principles of Jefferson and his associates. Captain Clarke was a prominent Free Mason, having united with the fraternity in Belfast, Maine, in 1820. During advancement, he traveled over fifty miles to receive the Chapter degrees. He was elected Eminent

Commander of the John Clarke Commandery, of St. Clair; and, afterwards, held the same position in the Port Huron Commandery. From their establishment to a short time before his death,—a period of over ten years,—he was not absent from a meeting of either of these bodies. Captain Clarke conferred more Knightly orders than any other Eminent Commander in the State. He was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State, and was appointed Vice Eminent Grand Captain-General of the General Grand Commandery of the United States, the third station in the order in America. He was known throughout the Union as a prominent Free-Mason; and received a number of valuable presents from the fraternity. Captain Clarke had been quite feeble since a severe attack of illness, from which he had so far recovered as to be able to go out, when he was taken with hemorrhage of the bladder, and was unconscious for the last twenty-four hours of his life. He leaves three daughters,—Mrs. W. D. Hunt, Mrs. R. H. Jenks, of St. Clair, and Miss Helen D. Clarke, who lived with her father on his farm. His wife died about five years ago. Captain Clarke was in comfortable circumstances and left a large property. The assemblage which gathered at his funeral was imposing. Relatives, friends, and neighbors came from every direction, many from a distance, to pay their last respects to his memory. The exercises were conducted by Reverends E. M. Blanchard and F. M. Barlow, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. About six hundred persons listened to the services, while probably an equal number, including two hundred Masons, were unable to find standing room. Few of the old settlers were so well known and so generally loved and respected as Mr. Clarke.

**CLARKE, JOHN CURRIER**, of St. Clair, Michigan, was born at Chester, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, March 3, 1822, and is the third son of John and Elizabeth Clarke. The founder of the family in this country was Nathaniel Clarke, born in 1644. He was a merchant of Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he owned much property. Mr. Clarke's paternal grandmother was a Scotch emigrant, who came to this country just before the war of the Revolution. Both of his grandfathers, David Clarke and David Currier, were Revolutionary soldiers, and fought at the battle of Bennington, and in other engagements. Mr. Clarke fitted for college at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1848. After leaving college, he was first assistant teacher; and, afterwards, Principal of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, then located at

Northfield, now at Tilton, New Hampshire. In 1852 he engaged in the lumber business, at Cleveland, Ohio. Two years later he formed a partnership with Reuben Moore, of St. Clair, Michigan, in the same business, and went to Detroit, where they owned a lumber-yard. On the death of his partner, in 1857, Mr. Clarke removed to St. Clair, Michigan, and was employed in settling the estate of Mr. Moore. In 1857, on the creation of the office of County Superintendent in the common-school system of Michigan, Mr. Clarke was elected to the office, and retained it four years. In 1871, on the organization of the First National Bank of St. Clair, he was chosen Vice-President; and, four years later, on the resignation of the Cashier, accepted that position. This office he now holds. He is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1846, at Middletown, Connecticut. He has been forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though educated a Democrat, antipathy to slavery early led him to join the antislavery party. He was successively an Abolitionist, a Liberty party man, a member of the Free-soil party, and a Republican. He now adheres to the principles of the last named party. In November, 1854, he married Miss C. P. Edson, of Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts. They have had two children, one of whom died in childhood. In 1877 the elder graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, with a high reputation for scholarship, ranking first in his class. He is now pursuing a post-graduate course at the same university.

**MAJOR CRAWLEY P.**, of Romeo, Chief-Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan, was born at Kempville, Ontario, September 15, 1830. Both his parents were natives of New England. He removed with them, when twelve years of age, from Canada to St. Lawrence County, New York. Having obtained a good common-school education, he went to Romeo, Michigan, at the age of eighteen, and was there employed as a druggist's clerk. Subsequently, he became partner in a drug store at Armada. In 1862, during the second year of the war, upon a call for more troops, he received authority to raise a company of men; he recruited one hundred and twenty men in Macomb County, and was mustered in as Captain, August 14, 1862. His company was attached to the 5th Michigan Cavalry, which rendezvoused at Detroit while organizing; and was the first full company of that regiment, which was under the command of Colonel J. T. Copeland. The regiment left for the seat of war in Virginia, in December, 1862; it was one of the four regiments comprising the Michigan Cavalry





*Isaac Douglas, D.D. S.,*







*Isaac Douglas, D.D. V.*



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Brigade, under the command of General Custer, which did some of the severest fighting of the war. Captain Dake was promoted to the rank of Major, December 31, 1862. He participated with his command in the following engagements: Hanover, Virginia; Huntertown and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Monterey, Cavetown, Southtown, Boon-boro, Hagerstown, Williamsport, and Falling Waters, Maryland; Snicker's Gap, Culpepper Court House, Raccoon Ford, White's Ford, Jacob's Shop, James City, Brady's Station, Buckland's Mills, Stevensburg, Morton's Ford, The Wilderness, Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Milford, Hack's Shop, Baltimore Cross-roads, Trevillian Station, and Cold Harbor, Virginia. On August 19, 1864, Major Dake resigned his commission, and returned to Michigan to assist in raising another regiment, to be known as the 30th Michigan Infantry, of which he had the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel. After eight companies were raised, however, they were distributed among the 3d and 4th Michigan Regiments, at the urgent call for troops for General Sherman's army; and the raising of the 30th Regiment was abandoned. Major Dake continued the work of recruiting men for the army until the war was brought to a close, when he returned to Romeo. In May, 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Collection District of Michigan, and, subsequently, when the offices of Assessor and Collector were consolidated, he was appointed Collector. This office he held until the consolidation of the two districts, in March, 1877. He soon after received the appointment of Chief-Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan, which position he now holds.

**D**UGLAS, ISAAC, D. D. S., of Romeo, was born in Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, May 25, 1830. His father, Nathan Douglas, the son of Rev. Caleb Douglas, emigrated to Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, in 1824, where he lived as a farmer forty years. He had seven sons and two daughters, all but one of whom lived to mature age. About the time of the marriage of his youngest daughter, he sold his farm, and removed to Otisco, Ionia County. Here he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, March 8, 1874; and died December 6, of the same year. His wife, Frances (Smith) Douglas, is living with a daughter, near Pewamo, Ionia County, Michigan. Isaac Douglas attended school in winter, when he could be released from farm work, until he was twenty-one years old. During his twentieth summer, besides working on the farm, he studied dentistry with his eldest brother, C. S. Douglas, who had a temporary office in his father's

house. The following winter and summer, he continued to study with his brother, who had removed to Romeo; and remained with him until the brother's death, which occurred June 11, 1852. He then carried on the business in his own name. Soon afterwards, he felt the need of a more thorough knowledge of medicine, in order to practice dentistry with the best success; and, in the fall of 1852, began to study with Dr. Wyker, at the same time continuing his dental practice. In 1854 his health failed, and he was obliged to partly relinquish his practice. He was under allopathic treatment about fifteen months, during which time he was steadily failing. He then began the use of homeopathic remedies, and was entirely cured in four weeks. While taking this treatment, he began the study of homeopathy, under the direction of Doctors Ellis and Drake, of Detroit; and continued it, in connection with his dental practice, until the fall of 1858. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the medical college, where he took a course of lectures, and passed the examination. He did not receive a diploma, because the college charter required a certain term of study there, no matter what the qualification of the student. He returned to Romeo, Michigan, and practiced medicine, in connection with dentistry, until 1865, when his dental partner left him, and he decided to give his undivided attention to dentistry. Since that time, he has made filling teeth a specialty. In 1865 his brother, Elan G. Douglas, became a student in his office, and remained two years. He then took another brother, H. F. Douglas, for two years. These two brothers are now successful operators,—one at Lapeer, and the other at Fenton, Michigan. Since 1873, Doctor Douglas has had two students who have graduated,—one in homeopathy, and the other in allopathy. Doctor Douglas once put in nineteen fillings in six hours; and had the satisfaction of seeing the patient, seventeen years after, with all the fillings complete. The greatest number of fillings he ever put in, in one year, was one thousand one hundred and ninety. As concerns the general success of Doctor Douglas, it may be stated that, from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1872, he put in four thousand three hundred and ninety-four fillings. Of the above number, he had to replace but seventeen within two years after they were first inserted. Doctor Douglas was one of the originators of the Michigan Dental Association; and has made it a point to be present at its annual meetings. He has been an able contributor to the association, both in verbal and written discussions; and has filled all the offices, with the exception of those of Secretary and Treasurer. He was also one of the originators of the Michigan Homeopathic Institute; and remained a member until its dissolution. He is now a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan. In 1876 he

enlisted his hearty co-operation, and gave him extreme satisfaction. He was at first a Whig in politics, and, upon the dissolution of that party, became a strict Republican. Although, as a Republican, he was devoted to his party, he would never sacrifice principle for the sake of promoting party interests. He supported the Government by his votes and his means, to the extent of his ability. In his religious views, Mr. Gillett, although orthodox, was extremely liberal. He regarded a man's life as the test of his Christian character. Though he credited the existence of total depravity, he believed man to be a free agent, and capable of developing upward or downward according to his choice or resolution. He was not Pharisaical, but was frank in acknowledging his bondage to the law of the flesh, while he endeavored to live according to the law of the spirit. He was a strong and worthy member of the Congregational Church of Port Huron, and a generous supporter of every thing calculated to advance the best interests of the people. He was richly gifted in voice and musical taste, and, for many years, was leader of the church choir, of which his wife is still a member. He placed himself on terms of intimacy with young men, that he might have an influence over them; and many, in ways unknown to themselves, were raised to higher planes of life through his efforts. Mr. Gillett was elected to various offices of trust. He was Justice of the Peace, a Representative in the State Legislature, City Assessor, and, for a long time, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; after the election of President Lincoln, he was appointed to the office of Postmaster, which he held until Andrew Johnson became President. This was a short time before Mr. Gillett's death, which occurred in the fall of 1865. He died suddenly, in his fifty-seventh year, of heart disease, of which his father had died at about the same age. A few weeks since, his sister, Mrs. Harris, of Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan, died from the same cause. In his life, so far as is known, Mr. Gillett was faithful to every trust, and was loved, respected, and honored.

**G**RAY, NEIL, M. D., of Romeo, was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 2, 1803, and was the son of Neil and Mary (Wylie) Gray. He worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen, when he was sent to Glasgow College. There he spent five years, — during two of which he studied for the ministry. This he abandoned, however, and, after leaving college, gave three years to the study of medicine, graduating, in 1830, from Glasgow Medical College. The following year, he employed himself in the Royal Infirmary at Glasgow. In 1831 he emigrated to America,

where he traveled about, seeking the most desirable location. The following year, he induced the remainder of the family, consisting of his father, mother, and their seven children, to come to this country. For four years he practiced medicine in the vicinity in which they settled. March 30, 1837, he married Mrs. Maria Webster, and purchased two hundred acres of land in Bruce Township, in the neighborhood of Romeo. After his marriage, he partly gave up the practice of medicine, and undertook the milling business, buying and operating a flour-mill near Romeo. In 1851, in company with his brother Hugh, he built a flour-mill at Clifton, Macomb County. In 1844, Dr. Gray was elected State Senator, and served two terms; he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1860. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank at Romeo, of which he was President until his death. He united with the Masonic Fraternity before his emigration to America. He was brought up as a Scotch Presbyterian, and never changed his religious views. In politics, he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of seven children, — two daughters and five sons. The daughters died in childhood; four of the sons are still living. They are all engaged in the manufacture of flour, their four mills being in the vicinity of Romeo. Although Mr. Gray retained his farm, three miles east of Romeo, he was occupied chiefly in milling, until his death, which occurred December 14, 1868. He had accumulated a fortune of nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

**G**RAY, HUGH, of Romeo, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, December 20, 1807. His parents, Neil and Mary (Wylie) Gray, emigrated to America, in 1832, and settled near Romeo, Macomb County, Michigan. Mr. Gray is the fifth in a family of ten children. His educational advantages were such as were afforded by the common schools of his native country. He was brought up a farmer, and worked at home until his removal to America, when he located a farm near his father's, in the vicinity of Romeo, Michigan. In 1837 he married Emma E. Burr, of Connecticut, and continued farming until 1851. At that time, in company with his brother, Neil Gray, he built the flour-mills at Clifton. They carried on the manufacture of flour for eighteen years, with such pecuniary success that Mr. Gray retired from active business at the end of that time, with a comfortable property, and settled permanently at Romeo. Mr. Gray is public-spirited and a staunch maintainer of the Government. When he emigrated to this country, he became an American and has performed the part of a loyal citizen. His voice was with the Government in the great civil agitation of 1861.





D. B. Harrington

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and he always heads the ranks of public and political reform. He was a Democrat until the campaign of 1852. He changed his views then, on account of party principles, and has since been a firm Republican. He has been for twenty-five years connected with the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Gray was educated a Scotch Presbyterian, and maintained the views of that denomination until his settlement at Romeo. He then allied himself with the Congregational society, as there was no Presbyterian Church in the place. Mr. Gray has been a generous contributor to benevolent and religious institutions. During his residence in Clifton Mills, he gave two-thirds of the funds requisite for building the Presbyterian Church in Oakland, four miles distant. On his removal to Romeo, he was instrumental in erecting a new Congregational Church there, one of the finest in that part of the State. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The church cost twenty-five thousand dollars, of which Mr. Gray contributed one-fifth; and he now subscribes one-tenth of the funds necessary for its support. Mr. Gray is recognized as one of the fathers in the community, and is universally esteemed and revered.

**HARRINGTON, DANIEL BROWN**, Port Huron, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner, was born in Ontario County, New York, on the 23d of April, 1807, and is the son of Jeremiah and Mercy (Baker) Harrington. His father was born October 20, 1774, and was descended from the Puritan family of that name who lived in Massachusetts, and were active in the Revolutionary War. Jeremiah Harrington was a farmer, and was fond of the excitement of pioneer life. He had a special fancy for out-door sports, which was inherited by his son. In 1811, with his family, he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, which was then in an unsettled region. They traveled by schooner to the mouth of the Niagara River; and, after removing their effects by steamer to a point above the falls, went in an open boat to Buffalo. After waiting there for fair weather, they continued the journey along the coast to Erie, and finally to Cleveland. At Cleveland they again took a schooner; and, reaching Sandusky, proceeded up the river to a point twenty-six miles from its mouth, now the town of Fremont. There Mr. Harrington concluded to settle, and built a log-cabin. Immediately afterwards, the War of 1812 broke out, and the country was filled with hostile Indians. The Government erected a fort, known as Fort Stevenson, about half a mile from the Harrington settlement. After Hull's surrender, at Detroit, the women and children of this and the adjacent settlement were sent, for safety, to the southern portion of the State; and, owing to the ex-

posure incident to the journey, Mrs. Harrington died on the way. On account of the constant raids of the Indians, the settlers, while gathering their crops, were obliged to form in squads for their own protection, and were finally compelled to abandon the attempt to harvest for that season. In 1813 Mr. Harrington married again, and moved to Delaware, where he lived in one-half of a house, the other half of which was occupied by the parents of R. B. Hayes. Daniel Harrington attended his first school at Delaware. Among his earliest recollections is seeing the troops as they encamped in the open timber near his father's house, or marched *en route* to Chillicothe, with their prisoners of war. In 1817 the family became scattered, owing to the death of the step-mother, and Daniel went to live with Paul E. Butler, while his father was engaged in buying furs and trapping in the marshes of Lake Erie. In the winter of 1818, he attended school at Fort Stevenson Barracks, Sandusky. The children there supplied themselves, from the embankment of the fort, with lead for shot, with which to shoot ducks, as well as for lead pencils of their own manufacture. These pieces of lead were the relics of the brave Croghan and his little band, who so gallantly defended the fort from their British and Indian foes. In the spring of 1819, a company of adventurers, led by Mr. Harrington, the father of our subject, started for Saginaw, on a fur-trading expedition. After much persuasion, Daniel Harrington, then only twelve years of age, was allowed to accompany them. They started in April, from Lower Sandusky, in an open boat, named the "Saginaw Hunter." They stopped first at Monroe, and then at Detroit, where they saw the chimneys, on the Canada side of the river, standing as monuments of the destruction caused by the War of 1812. The scenery, on their passage up the Detroit River, was peculiarly fine, and produced an ineffaceable impression upon their minds. Having landed at James Abbott's dock, at the foot of Woodward avenue, they remained several days, and were advised by General Cass, then Governor of the Territory, to wait until the completion of the treaty with the Indians, before continuing their journey to Saginaw. While in Detroit, they had an opportunity of inspecting the first steamer used on the lakes,—"The Walk-in-the-Water," as it lay at Wing's dock, above Woodward avenue. Taking the Governor's advice, they proceeded slowly along, touching at Port Duchain and Bunce's dock, to what is now the city of Port Huron, at the mouth of Black River. This settlement then consisted of two houses, one of which was occupied by Anselm Petit. Here, game being plenty, they passed the summer very pleasantly in hunting and fishing. Having constructed a large skiff to accompany the "Saginaw Hunter," they left Black River for Saginaw Bay, October 1, 1819. After much detention, on ac-

count of rough weather and sickness, they finally arrived, October 30, 1819, at the mouth of the Saginaw River, near where Bay City is now situated. Passing up to Crow Island, they encountered a fleet of Indian canoes, in the first of which was the Indian chief Kickakongo, and Antoine Campau, who was agent and interpreter for his brother in the fur trade. Their salutation was "puckagee, puckagee," (get away); but, after a parley, the party were allowed to go to the Indian encampment. Concessions were made, and they were allowed to settle ten miles south of the mouth of the river. There they built a trading house in which to pass the winter. The country was filled with game in endless variety; and, with the assistance of their trained hunting dogs, the company met with great success. This naturally created jealousy among the Indians, who endeavored by every means to frighten them away. However, by showing a brave front and appeasing the Indians with a feast, they were allowed to remain undisturbed through the winter. At this time, the only buildings in Saginaw were the ruins of the house of Peter Reilley, one of the earliest traders, and the house of Antoine Campau. In April, 1820, the party returned, in the same boats, touching at Sebewang Island and Bunce's Dock, where they remained a day or two, reciting the adventures of the winter. During his stay in Saginaw, Daniel Harrington acquired a knowledge of the Indian language, which made him very useful as an interpreter. The Indians manifested great friendliness toward him, and were desirous to have him remain when the rest of the party left. After a three weeks' voyage, they arrived at Fremont, Ohio, but the war had effected the value of furs so that their expedition did not prove a success financially. In the following fall, Mr. Harrington, accompanied by his wife, his son Daniel, and five other persons from Sandusky, started, in a large open boat called the "Spirit," on another expedition to Saginaw. On reaching Bunce's Landing, the party was broken up by sickness, and all returned to Ohio except the Harrington family, who remained at Fort Gratiot. This was then a small garrison of twenty men, commanded by Lieutenant James Watson Webb, who furnished the new-comers with winter quarters in the barracks. In the spring of 1822, Mr. Harrington moved to a farm on the Black River, where he became largely interested in the lumber business. He died March 30, 1853. In 1824 Daniel Harrington was sent to Detroit, by his father, in charge of a raft of timber. From there he went to Ohio; and then, taking his younger brother, E. B. Harrington, returned to Michigan. He traveled from Sandusky to Detroit on the "Superior," the second steamer which ran on the lakes. From Detroit he went in a sail-boat to Black River. He attended school, during the winter of 1826-27, at Cottrellville, having for his schoolmates the late Captain E. B. and Emily Ward. In 1828 Mr. Harrington was employed as clerk in the store of Messrs. Bruce and Duryea, at Fort Gratiot, and received twelve dollars a month and his board. The fort was then garrisoned by two companies of troops, commanded by Major Thompson and Captain Beal, and Dr. Z. Fitcher was Surgeon. In the spring of 1829, Daniel Harrington left his position, to take charge of his father's raft, and otherwise assist him. After making various changes during the following three years, he was employed, in 1832, by E. Waterbury, of Jefferson avenue, one door from Wayne avenue, Detroit. Upon the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, Mr. Harrington enlisted in the State militia; and, joining a party of volunteers, composed principally of the old City Guards, of Detroit, marched with them to Saline, Michigan, when they were ordered back, owing to the sudden termination of the war. On the appearance of the cholera, in 1832, every one, who could possibly get away, left Detroit. Mr. Waterbury closed business; and, in company with Mr. Harrington, started for Stony Creek, by way of Mount Clemens. Near the latter place, they met a quarantine guard, who drove them back, compelling them to take the Pontiac road. During the fall of that year, Mr. Harrington, in company with Joseph B. Comstock, bought out Mr. Waterbury at Stony Creek, and moved the store to Hersey's Mill, which was a better place for business. In 1833 he returned to Black River, which had grown to be quite a settlement; and, after remaining some months, in the employment of Mr. Jonathan Brutch, purchased his business and conducted it in his own name. In the spring of 1835, he sold out to Willard Orvis, of Monroe; and, in June of the same year, went to Whitestown, New York, to visit his younger brother, who had completed the study of law, in the office of Judge Fortune C. White. Through Mr. Harrington, Judge White became interested in the improvement of the mouth of Black River; and, in July, 1835, they together bought eighty acres of land, with a front of three hundred feet on Black River, and of half a mile on what is now known as Military street, Port Huron. Mr. Harrington became the active partner in this investment, and immediately had the property laid out and the town platted, in what was then known as the township of Desmond. He provided for alleys between the streets, after the plan of the streets of Philadelphia. In order to straighten Military street, he afterwards purchased forty acres, known as the Carlsle farm, south of the original eighty acres. In 1837 he named the village Port Huron. This name was afterwards given to the township. From 1835 to 1848, Mr. Harrington continued his partnership with Judge White, in carrying out improvements and operating in real estate. They also dealt largely in pine lands. In 1845 Mr. Harrington built a mill on the

property which he had purchased years before while in the employment of Mr. Brutch. In 1847 he became the owner of a tract of twenty-four hundred acres, north of this mill. Since dissolving partnership with Judge White, in 1848, Mr. Harrington has been engaged in lumber and real estate transactions. In 1853 he invested in three thousand acres of pine land, on the shores of Lake Huron. Subsequently, he bought, from those who had been connected with him as joint purchasers, the mills located on this land. In 1856, owing to the sickness prevailing in that section of the country, Mr. Harrington removed with his family to Saratoga Springs. He erected a fine residence, which he still owns, and remained about six years. In 1862 they returned to Port Huron, where they have since continued to reside in their original homestead. Mr. Harrington has never sought political honors; but has, at different times, been elected to office. In 1847 he represented the Port Huron district in the State Legislature; and, in 1852, was a member of the State Senate. He was Postmaster of Port Huron during the last four years of President Jackson's administration, and also under Van Buren. He was President of the First National Bank for two years after its organization, and of the Port Huron Savings Bank. In 1874 he erected in Port Huron the building known as the City Opera House. It was built under his personal supervision, at an expense of seventy-five thousand dollars, and ranks among the leading halls of the State. January 20, 1840, he married Miss Sarah Luce, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, whose parents had removed to Michigan in 1830. They had seven children, six of whom survive. The eldest, Charles F. Harrington, chose the profession of law, and has been twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of St. Clair County. He also represented his district in the Legislature in 1876.

**H**UBBARD, HON. GILES, of Mt. Clemens, was born in Marletown, Ulster County, New York, in 1817; and died at Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, November 6, 1870. His parents, Quartus and Elizabeth (Davis) Hubbard, were natives of Connecticut and New York, and were of English and Dutch descent. Mr. Hubbard's school-life closed when he was thirteen, but he read English classics extensively and studied law, mainly by himself; being, in every sense of the word, self-educated. After leaving school, he remained two years with an uncle, at Geneva, New York; and subsequently traveled for two years, working at the cooper's trade, through the State of New York. In 1837 he went to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, to visit a brother. He reached there nearly broken down in health, and with only

thirty dollars in money. He was induced to remain and commence the study of law. He assisted his brother for a time, in keeping hotel, and acted for several years as village postmaster. He was admitted to the bar in 1842. While studying law Mr. Hubbard took a lively interest in debating societies, and improved every opportunity for cultivating himself in public speaking and logical thinking. He was particularly fond of the study of Shakspeare, with some of whose best dramas he made himself thoroughly acquainted. After his admission to the bar, he rose rapidly in the profession; and, at the time of his death, was recognized as a leading lawyer. He was untiring in his researches, and diligent in everything that pertained to the business in hand. Although earnestly devoted to the interests of his clients, he never forgot that all men have rights. He was a keen judge of human nature, and apparently, at times, read the thoughts of the jury, gauging his language by the standard of their dispositions. To find out the truth was the desire that prompted him in every legal investigation, and unfortunate was the witness who attempted to elude him by plausible statement, or to deceive him by feigned simplicity. In addition to his legal practice, Mr. Hubbard dealt largely in real estate, both in Macomb County and in the city of Chicago. He held various important public positions. He was Postmaster, Prosecuting Attorney of Macomb County, Collector of Internal Revenue, and State Senator. He took a very prominent part in the debates on the legality of the soldier's vote. In 1868 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for Michigan. Mr. Hubbard was one of the leaders in founding and locating the Union School of Mt. Clemens. He recognized the advantages of early culture, and gave his money and influence to secure it to the children of Mt. Clemens and vicinity. He was the projector of Grove Park; and was actively interested in the mineral bath-house of Mt. Clemens, now famous for the many wonderful cures that have resulted from the use of the mineral waters. Mr. Hubbard had no sympathy with the sectarian spirit in matters of religion. He was a regular attendant at the Congregational Church, but was willing to recognize the truth wherever it might be found. He was one of the founders of the Republican party. As a political orator, his style was concise and logical without any particular ornament. He always despised that which is merely flashy and ornamental, and loved the substantial in every department of life. Mr. Hubbard was compactly built, and his physique showed him to be a man of energy and endurance. His face indicated a genial nature, but a determination that shrank before no obstacle. As a lawyer, his strongest characteristics were his readiness to grasp the leading points in a case, and his ability to gather his forces for a fresh attack, when he had been seemingly overcome by the

opposition. Mr. Hubbard died very suddenly, of heart disease, and his loss was mourned by the whole community. By his death, the State lost a worthy citizen, and the bar a most thorough lawyer. His wife, Euphemia Bingham, to whom he was married in September, 1842, survives him.

**H**OWARD, JOHN, a Pioneer of Michigan, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1799. He was the son of Nathaniel Howard and Ann Jewell, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New Jersey. He is the only survivor of a family of nine children. His father had learned the trade of a tanner; but, removing to Ashtabula County, Ohio, about the year 1810, he found that his trade was not in demand in that wild and unsettled region, and turned his attention to farming. Mr. Howard remained with his father until he was of age; when, impelled by the spirit of adventure so common to the young men of his time, he determined to go West, and left for Detroit, arriving there in 1821. He made the trip in a small sailing vessel, starting from the mouth of Ashtabula Creek. He secured a situation in a grocery store, at ten dollars per month. After a few months, his employer, wishing to return to the East, sold his stock to Mr. Howard, on a long credit. This Mr. Howard paid for from the proceeds of the business. The population of Detroit, at that time, was small and chiefly French, and the Indians were the best customers of the traders. Mr. Howard continued a prosperous business until 1826; when, the tide of emigration having set in strongly from the East, Detroit became the most lively of Western frontier towns. He then enlarged his building, situated on the corner of Atwater and Randolph streets, and opened a public-house known as the Western Hotel. A line of steamboats plied between Detroit and Buffalo, bringing daily about one thousand emigrants; and one of their principal landings was directly in front of the Western Hotel, giving it fine advantages for trade. Mr. Howard disposed of his hotel in 1833, and went to what was then known as the "Black River Country," above Port Huron, and inland. Here he built a saw-mill, which was burned in 1835. He then returned to Port Huron, at that time a village of shanties, and took the Columbian Hotel,—now known as the Thompson House,—which he kept for several years. He subsequently engaged again in lumbering. He has, at different times, built and operated three large steam saw-mills; and has become the owner of nearly four thousand acres of valuable pine lands, bearing timber capable of producing some sixty million feet of lumber. He has now one lumber-mill in operation capable of

sawing four million feet of lumber per annum. During his fifty-six years of business life, Mr. Howard has never sought public office, preferring to devote his entire time to business. While striving to live an exemplary life, he has never been a member of any religious denomination. He has always been opposed, on principle, to secret or benevolent orders of every description, believing that their tendency is to idleness and improvidence, rather than to industry and thrift. He was a Whig in politics up to 1854, since which time he has been a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has, during his later years, traveled much in the Eastern States. Mr. Howard married, June 2, 1825, Miss Nancy Hubbard, who is still living. They have had nine children, six of whom—three sons and three daughters—are living. One of the sons, Hon. Henry Howard, born in 1838, became a partner in business with his father before he was of age, and still continues the relation. He has represented the Port Huron District in the State Legislature two terms; and is a Republican in politics.

**J**ENKS, HON. BELA W., of St. Clair, Michigan, was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, June 6, 1824. His father was a farmer, and, being in moderate circumstances, was unable to give his son the advantages of an education. However, the young man was industrious and diligent in his studies; and, by his own unaided exertions, received a fair instruction in the schools of Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vermont. Mr. Jenks emigrated to Michigan in 1848, and settled in St. Clair, St. Clair County, where he has ever since resided. He at once engaged in mercantile pursuits, and soon built up a lucrative trade. Later, he entered the lumber business, and also commenced dealing quite extensively in real estate. He is still engaged in the last named occupation, and is constantly adding to his already ample wealth, while, at the same time, he is doing much to advance the interests of his city and State. For some years past, Mr. Jenks has taken an active part in local and State politics, always acting with the Republican party. He has held a number of important official positions in the government of the city of St. Clair, performing his duties in such a manner as to elicit the praise of even his political opponents. In the fall of 1869, he was elected State Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, comprising St. Clair County; and was re-elected to the same position in 1871. While in the Senate, he won the confidence of that body, and took a leading part in much of the legislation of the one extra and two regular sessions, held during his term of

service. He was Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules, and a member of the committees on the Division of Towns and Counties, on Public Lands, and on Drainage, during the session of 1869-70; and in the session of 1871-72 he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and a member of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and of the select Committee on Apportionment.

**J**ENKS, ROBERT H., Merchant and General Dealer, at St. Clair, Michigan, was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, April 28, 1827. His parents were thrifty farmers, and were natives of New Hampshire. His father, Jeremiah W. Jenks, was of Welsh, and his mother, Hester A. Jenks, of English, descent. They both died in New York State. Mr. Robert Jenks is the youngest of a family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters. His early education was obtained in the common schools of New York, and in Carleton Seminary, Vermont. On leaving school, Mr. Jenks immediately went to New Hampshire, and began the study of medicine with his uncle, Doctor Lane. After one year, however, his health failed, and he was obliged to give up study, and try a change of climate. In 1849 he went to Michigan, and settled in St. Clair, where he taught school for five months. He then engaged as clerk with Mr. H. Whiting for a short time; and afterwards went to Lexington, some twenty miles above St. Clair, where he taught school for two years. At the end of that time, he returned to St. Clair, and engaged in the drug business with Dr. Benjamin Dickey. This he continued for about two years, and then formed a partnership with his brother, B. W. Jenks, in the mercantile business. In 1858 he bought his brother's interest, and continued the business alone until 1863. He then became associated with several others in the same business, and continued with them for about seven years. Mr. Jenks was extensively engaged, for a number of years, in buying and selling staves. Since leaving that business, he has dealt considerably in real estate; has bought and sold hay; and engaged in general business, together with farming. He has met with no reverses, and is now in easy circumstances. He has held the position of Postmaster for about ten years, having been appointed by President Lincoln, removed by President Johnson, and again appointed by President Grant. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1852; and is at present Eminent Commander of the John Clarke Commandery, of St. Clair. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Jenks is a believer in Christianity. He has voted with the Republican party since its organization. April 13,

1853, Mr. Jenks married Mary S. Clarke, daughter of the late Captain John Clarke, of East China, Michigan; a man who was very favorably known throughout the State and nation. They have had nine children, six of whom are living.

**L**EETE, DR. ALBERT ELY, late of Romeo, was born in Stamford, Dutchess County, New York, July 1, 1802. He was a lineal descendant, of the seventh generation, of William Leete, who came to this country from England, in 1639, as Governor of the Colony of New Haven. After the consolidation of the New Haven and Connecticut Colonies, in 1665, Mr. Leete was chosen Governor, and held that position until his death, in 1683. Eber Leete, the father of Doctor Leete, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1780; and emigrated to Dutchess County, New York, in 1790. In September, 1801, he married Clarinda Gale, who was also descended from one of the old and reputable families of Connecticut. During his early life, Doctor Leete lived on his father's farm. He received a common-school education, supplemented by one term in Greenville Academy. A severe illness, just before he was twenty-two years old, and the fact that several of his mother's relatives were physicians, caused him to become interested in the science of medicine; and he commenced its study in the summer of 1824, with Doctor King, of Cairo, New York. After a short time, he went to Albany, and read with Professor Alden March for sixteen months. He then returned and finished his studies with Dr. King; after which he attended a course of lectures in Albany, and one in Fairfield. He graduated in 1827, and began practice in Catskill. March 17, 1831, he married Catherine Palen, daughter of Gilbert E. Palen, a prominent tanner of that time. In June, 1835, he emigrated to Michigan, and settled on a farm in Lapeer County. For five years, he carried on farming, besides practicing his profession; at the end of that time, in 1840, he gave up his farm, and removed to Romeo. In 1836 he became a member of the Michigan Territorial Medical Society, out of which the present Michigan State Medical Society has grown. He was a member of the National Medical Association from the year 1856; and of the North-eastern Medical and Scientific Association of Michigan from its organization. The only office he held, outside of medical associations, was that of Postmaster, which he filled four years, during part of Taylor's and part of Fillmore's administration. Doctor Leete was an acknowledged leader in his profession for many years; his ability was well known, and his counsel widely sought. In 1859 he received a severe nervous shock, which disabled him for three years; after

his recovery, he was again in active practice. He was long a member and President of the Romeo Board of Education, and took a very active interest in its affairs. He was always a warm friend of young physicians. Medical quackery he held in just contempt. A number of years before his death, he relinquished the active duties of his profession; but never lost his attachment for it, nor his zeal for its honor and advancement. Neither age nor failing strength offered any bar to his personal interest in all professional matters. His rectitude, his genial and quick sympathies, his respect for the rights of others, his watchfulness over the honor and purity of his profession,—are qualities worthy the imitation of all his medical brethren. In his religious views, he was orthodox; in his politics, strictly Republican. He was of medium height, and possessed remarkable powers of endurance. He was a man of quick perceptions and sound judgment, and was full of genuine humor; he attached his friends to him with peculiar devotion, and, all unconsciously, made himself a general favorite. After a painful illness of ten days, borne with fortitude and patience, he departed this life, Sunday afternoon, February 24, 1877, aged seventy-five years, six months, and twenty-four days. The whole community will long miss his familiar face. Doctor and Mrs. Leete had seven children,—four sons and three daughters. One son died when two and a half years old, and another in military service in 1864. Mrs. Leete, two sons and three daughters, are now living.

**M**ILLER, HON. JOHN, of Port Huron, son of John and Anna (Riest) Miller, was born on the 1st of February, 1818, at Sugar Loaf, in Upper Canada. His parents were of German descent, and were natives of Pennsylvania. They spoke English and German equally well. They removed to Buffalo, New York, and then to Canada, where their son John was born. When he was quite young, they removed to Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan. Mrs. Miller was a Mormon, of which sect her brother, John Riest, now residing in Buffalo, was a missionary and leader. She died in February, 1868. Her husband died some years before. The school privileges of John Miller were very limited, ending when he was thirteen years old. He was well endowed intellectually, and had a reflective as well as an inquiring mind. He spent his leisure in reading, thus making up for his lack of educational advantages. He became well informed in matters pertaining to business and politics; and, as a business man, had more than ordinary ability. At the age of thirteen, he went to St. Clair County, and worked with his oldest brother, Jacob Miller, in the lumber business. Soon after, he was employed by the

Black River Steam-mill Company, as clerk in the business pertaining to their mill, in Port Huron. He remained many years, filling the several positions of clerk, general manager, and superintendent; after which he undertook a business of his own of the same character. In all his enterprises, he was more than ordinarily successful, accumulating property easily and rapidly. His investments were made with excellent judgment, and his plans were executed with energy and ability. His general information and good judgment so recommended him to the people that he was chosen to represent them in the Legislature, and was three times elected Mayor of the city; serving each term with honor to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. October 29, 1843, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Flora Hull, of Middlesex County, Connecticut. She had been educated at Bissell's Academy, then a flourishing school on the Western Reserve, in Ohio. Though of retiring and unobtrusive manners, she possessed much energy and ambition. Mr. Miller did not fail to recognize and acknowledge her influence. He is remembered to have said, that whatever of success he had attained was due to his wife. They had two children,—a son and a daughter. The oldest, Clara Miller, died in 1863, at the age of seventeen years. The son, John Edgar, succeeded his father as Cashier and manager of the First National Bank. Within the last year, however, realizing that his health required, for a time, freedom from the absorbing care and confinement, he retired from the business. Mrs. Miller now occupies the family mansion, which her husband erected a few years before his death, in the fall of 1873. Mr. Miller was a constant attendant, a trustee, and a generous supporter of the Congregational Church, but was very liberal in his religious views. In politics, he was a Democrat, but was quite conservative. He was not extreme in any of his opinions. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was a Knight Templar. Mr. Miller must be regarded as having had a successful life; which, when his opportunities are considered, affords a worthy example to future generations.

**M**CELROY, HON. CROCKET, St. Clair, State Senator, Merchant, and Manufacturer, was born December 31, 1835, in the township of Flamboro West, near the city of Dundas, province of Ontario, Canada. His father, Francis McElroy, was born in the north of Ireland in 1803, and was of Scotch descent. Mr. Francis McElroy came to this country with his father in 1810, settling in New Jersey. He worked for a time in a cotton factory at Paterson, New Jersey, and was once cruelly beaten with a cat-o'-nine-tails by a brutal overseer, for some slight offense, such punishments



*John Miller*



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being common at that time. He subsequently lived in the State of New York, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he has worked nearly all his life. He lived for about twenty-five years in Canada, and for the past twenty-five years in and near Bayfield, Lake Superior. He has a strong constitution, is abstemious in his habits, and has enjoyed excellent health all his life. His education was limited, but, being a great reader, and possessed of a remarkable memory, he is distinguished for his intelligence and general information. He is an effective public speaker, and has often lectured on temperance and other topics. He married, in 1827, Miss Mary Surerus, an honest, industrious woman, who has been an excellent mother to her ten children, and has taken great interest in their welfare. She is still living. Crockett McElroy, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at Galt, Ontario; and, when twelve years of age, removed to Detroit. Here he attended one of the public schools of that city for a short time, and, afterwards, a commercial academy. When thirteen years of age, he began to act as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store, remaining three years; he then, for two years, sold small beer. In 1853 he went to Ira, St. Clair County, as clerk, to take charge of a general store; and for the next five years served as clerk and taught school, spending the summer months of 1854-55 in the Lake Superior region. In 1858 he was elected Justice of the Peace; and, the year following, engaged in mercantile business in Ira, continuing in this until 1865. He then sold out, and embarked in the business of manufacturing staves and heading, at New Baltimore. This proved a very agreeable business, one especially congenial to his tastes. He gradually extended his operations at this place, purchasing a second stave-mill; and in 1871 bought out a similar mill at Marine City. In 1873 he sold out his business at New Baltimore and removed, with his family, to the city of St. Clair, retaining his mills at Marine City. These were soon after operated by a stock corporation, known as the Marine City Stave Company, in which Mr. McElroy owns a controlling interest, and is the President and general manager. He resumed the mercantile business in 1873, and has for some years been interested in vessel property. He is also President of the St. Clair Spoke Works. In his manufacturing and mercantile operations, Mr. McElroy has been eminently successful. With good executive abilities, and an excellent knowledge of human nature, he has been exceedingly fortunate in the selection and management of the men in his employment. Although conducting a large business, and making most of his sales of staves and heading in distant markets, he has not suffered any loss by bad debts from such sales since 1870. He gives close attention to his business affairs, and keeps thoroughly posted upon their minutest details; he has a remarkably retentive memory, being able at any time to give almost the exact amount of merchandise and manufactured stock he has on hand, without referring to either figures or dates. Mr. McElroy, with all his business enterprises, has found considerable time to devote to reading and literary pursuits, and has taken a deep interest in the establishment and sustenance of literary associations in the communities in which he has resided. In 1858 he founded a literary society, known as the "Society of Brothers;" and, in 1867, at New Baltimore, he founded another, "The Freeman's Club." He has repeatedly read before them original poems and essays. He belongs to no denomination, but usually attends the Congregational Church, with which his religious convictions are in accord. Two of his children are members of the Methodist Church. In politics, he has always been an active Republican; but is not a strong partisan, and refuses to vote for an unworthy man. He has held office, more or less, for twenty years past, having been Supervisor for two years, Justice of the Peace four years, Commissioner of Highways two years, Trustee of the village of New Baltimore two years, Mayor of St. Clair City for one year, and State Senator two years, from January 1, 1877. He married, in the township of Ira, when he was only eighteen years of age, Miss Julia Chartier, of French descent. They have had thirteen children, nine of whom are now living,—two sons and seven daughters. The oldest son is Secretary of the Marine City Stave Company; and the youngest is an infant. Mr. McElroy is about five feet seven inches in height, is stout, weighs about two hundred pounds. He is of a sanguine-nervous temperament. He is a constant and thorough worker, having early acquired habits of industry, and has done a vast amount of hard work during the past fifteen or twenty years. He has aimed to be strictly honest in all his transactions; and, as a consequence, is known as a man of strict integrity. With firmness of decision, and strong personal and moral courage, nothing can move him from acting in accordance with what he believes to be right; he has frequently sacrificed personal gain, rather than do what he believed to be wrong or unjust to others. He is deeply interested in the personal welfare and education of his children, and makes it a practice to meet with them every Sunday evening to give them instruction and fatherly counsel. He has never used intoxicating liquors or tobacco, and, by practice and precept, is a strong temperance man. He is a forcible and fluent speaker; and, during the Presidential canvass of 1876, made some enthusiastic and telling speeches on behalf of the Republican candidates. While he is a restless, energetic, and enterprising business man, he is also very popular, a fact which has been fully attested on various occasions when he has been a candidate for office. He was once elected Supervisor without opposition;



and received a larger majority when elected Mayor of St. Clair than was ever obtained by any other person. In every position, he has been called upon to fill, he has discharged the duties of the office with credit and ability, and to the satisfaction of the public. He belongs to that class of men, too seldom found, who have the moral courage to labor for a good cause, even though it be unpopular.

**MUSSEY, HON. DEXTER**, of Romeo, was born in Rutland, Worcester County, Massachusetts, January 12, 1811. He is the fourth of the ten children—five sons and five daughters—of Eli and Persis (Prouty) Mussey. He worked on his father's farm, and attended the common schools until he was seventeen; when, being dissatisfied with his limited advantages, he bought his time from his father for two hundred dollars, to be paid in annual installments of fifty dollars each. During the next two years, he not only paid this debt, but attended school as much as he desired. At the age of nineteen, he began teaching, which he continued three winters. He then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and became clerk in a store. After acting in this capacity two years, he engaged in the grocery business. At the end of three years, December, 1836, he sold his interest to his partner, and removed to Michigan, settling in Romeo, Macomb County. There he opened a general store with William H. Elnore, and carried it on until 1841. He then started a foundry and wagon-shop. In 1845 he took a partner, who remained with him two years. His brother-in-law, Oliver Nichols, was associated with him from that time until 1859; after which Mr. Mussey continued business alone until 1864, when he sold his interest. In 1845 Mr. Mussey was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held the office up to the present time. He was chosen Representative to the State Legislature in 1854, and was re-elected successively until 1862. In 1859, although not an attorney, he was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and, in 1861, was elected Speaker of the House, under Blair. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity from 1863 to 1875, and has been connected with the Sons of Temperance since the organization of that party in the State. He united with the Congregational Church when he was seventeen years of age, and, when twenty-eight, was elected deacon, which office he has held ever since. He took an active part in politics as a Whig, and afterwards as a Republican, having always held strong antislavery principles. October 6, 1836, he married Lydia Russell, of Concord, Massachusetts. They have had six children,—three sons and three daughters,—all of whom are living.

**PALMER, AMOS**, of Romeo, was born January 26, 1810, in Granville, Washington County, New York, and was the son of Amos and Laura (White) Palmer. His father was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 19, 1775 (the day of the battle of Lexington), and his mother, in Granville, New York, in 1780. His grandfather, Amos Palmer, was of English descent, and a native of Connecticut; he died, in 1835, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Mehitabel, his wife, of French extraction, was also a native of Connecticut; she died in 1826, at the age of eighty-three. Amos Palmer, the father of our subject, removed to Granville when a young man and engaged as a mechanic. He worked on the first State House erected at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1800 he married, in Granville, New York; and continued the business of a mechanic in connection with farming. He was the father of twelve children,—six sons and six daughters,—nine of whom are still living. E. W. Palmer, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a member of the family. Amos Palmer, Jun., attended the common school, and labored on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he began working in the shop. In 1835 he emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Romeo, where, for a short time, he worked at the carpenter's trade. He then undertook the manufacture of wagons, which he continued for about one year. He gave up this business upon the death of his wife; and went to New York, where he remained one season. In the fall of 1837, he returned to his home in Michigan, and began work as a joiner and cabinet-maker, managing two shops, one in each branch of the business. He was extensively engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware, and of doors, sashes, blinds, etc., until 1864, when he gave his entire attention to the cabinet-ware department, carrying on a large wholesale and retail trade. In 1870 he took his son, A. W. Palmer, into the business, the firm becoming Amos Palmer & Son. Mr. Palmer is a thoroughly wide-awake, energetic man, and the business has continued to thrive. In February, 1874, they undertook, also, the manufacture of undertaker's goods, trimmings, etc., conducting an extensive wholesale trade in this line. Mr. Palmer is not a member of any religious organization, but attends the Congregational Church, and contributes largely to religious and benevolent institutions. He is always willing to give according to his means, and his generosity is known throughout the community. In politics, he has always been a Republican. In 1835 he married Lydia Maria Felch, who lived scarcely a year. He married again, in 1837, Ruth Barker, daughter of a noted wool dealer, Isaac Barker, of Granville, New York. Mr. Palmer has been the father of two sons,—the elder of whom, John B. Palmer, died in October, 1859, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he had gone to engage as a dry-goods merchant.

**P**ACE, SAMUEL D., of Port Huron, Michigan, was born in the township of Yarmouth, province of Ontario, Canada, April 29, 1835. His father, a carpenter by trade, was a native of New Jersey. His mother was descended from a New England family. When Mr. Pace was but two years of age, his father emigrated, with his family, to Michigan. Circumstances subsequently induced them to return to Canada, where they resided for some time, and then removed to Racine, Wisconsin. At this city, Mr. Pace attended school in winter, as he had previously done in Canada. Being of an adventurous spirit, he was charmed with a sea-faring life; and, early in the spring of 1850, he shipped as a sailor on board the schooner "Amelia." Late in November, 1852, he was shipwrecked while on board the sloop "Ranger." After floating about three days and nights without rudder or sail, the little vessel was stranded on the beach, two miles south of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Pace suffered intensely from hunger and cold; his scanty wardrobe was greatly reduced; and he found himself a wanderer in the streets of Milwaukee. A kind-hearted Jew took pity on the shivering sailor boy, and provided him with clothing, saying that it should cost the lad nothing. Mr. Pace soon paid the debt, however, and the Jew lost nothing by this act of charity. In early boyhood, Mr. Pace determined to be a physician, and, with that end in view, applied himself with great energy to the study of anatomy, physiology, and all other subjects connected with his favorite science. In 1860, at Port Huron, Michigan, he commenced the practice of his profession, and was successful from the first. Doctor Pace was married at the age of twenty, and was grandfather at the age of forty. In politics, he is a consistent, enthusiastic Republican. His first vote was cast, in 1860, for Abraham Lincoln; again, in 1864, he labored hard for the success of the same candidate. During the campaign of 1868, he took the stump for General Grant; and again, in 1872, he was actively engaged in the same service. As a stump speaker, he is always ready and forcible, telling stories in illustrating with great success. In the spring of 1860, Doctor Pace was appointed, by President Grant, United States Consul at Port Sarnia, a position which he now holds under President Hayes. He is a popular officer, a steadfast friend, but an unyielding foe. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and frequently speaks on the subject in a style that is forcible and effective. In religion, Doctor Pace may safely be termed a radical, his creed being, like that of a distinguished Revolutionary patriot, "to do good." Though comparatively a young man, he has already attained an enviable position, and his life and achievements serve to point out to the rising generation what may be accomplished by persistent effort, patient study, and strict attention to duty.

**R**EED, PETER W., M. D., of Port Huron, Michigan, was born near the city of Belleville, Hastings County, in the present province of Ontario, Canada, September 21, 1827. His grand-parents emigrated to this region, from the Mohawk Valley, in New York, about the time of the war of the Revolution. Doctor Reed had comparatively few early advantages. His education was obtained rather through contact with the world, and by self-instruction, than from the schools. Up to the age of twenty, his entire time spent at school did not exceed six months. Inflammation of the eyes, contracted at the age of nine, and continuing until his twenty-fourth year, seriously interfered with study. During all this period, he was unable to read a line in a book or newspaper. His father died when Mr. Reed was quite young; and he was thrown among strangers. At the age of sixteen, he commenced an apprenticeship; after completing his term of service, he worked as a journeyman in Canada and the States, until his failing health rendered it necessary to turn his attention to other pursuits. By one of those chances that sometimes seem providential, he bought, about this time, a medical book at an auction, though without any definite object at the time. He read in it a little, and thus acquired a love for the study of medicine. He mastered the work; and his chance purchase thus proved the initial step in a successful professional career. Fortunately, he found in this work a formula for the treatment of sore and inflamed eyes, which he employed successfully in curing his malady. Still dependent upon his trade, he acted as foreman of a shop, attending to business during the day, and studying at night. With no teacher, and with comparatively few books, he read medicine until he felt confident of his ability to practice. He then abandoned his occupation; hung up his tools, and went to Indiana; settling near Terre Haute, where he formed a medical copartnership, in which he continued for about two years. At the end of that time he returned to the place of his former residence in Canada, and established himself in practice. It would seem that only a natural aptness for the profession of medicine, coupled with indomitable energy, could have achieved success under the disadvantages that Doctor Reed has surmounted. About the time of his return to Canada, much popular agitation existed regarding the merits of the different schools of medicine; and Doctor Reed prepared and circulated a petition to Parliament for the passage of a law recognizing the Eclectic practice. In this he was successful; and an Eclectic Board was established at Toronto, which granted licenses to practitioners of that school. In the spring of 1861, Doctor Reed left Canada, and went to Port Huron, where he has since resided, and where he has acquired an extensive practice. The prejudice on the part of those belonging to what is known as the regular school

of medicine, against those whom they regard as irregular practitioners, is well known; this prejudice Doctor Reed has had to encounter, and has successfully overcome. He has, for some years past, been professionally respected, and recognized by all reputable members of the medical profession. In 1865, more as a matter of form than from any need of further discipline, Doctor Reed obtained the degree of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has, of late years, become prominent among the leading physicians of the country. Doctor Reed was instrumental in procuring the passage of an act, by the Legislature of Michigan, under which the State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Association was organized. He is the Vice-President of this association.

**SACKETT, JUDGE THOMAS LORENZO**, of Mt. Clemens, a descendant of General Stark, was born at Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, November 2, 1819. He was the son of Ralph and Polly (Stark) Sackett. His education was received in the common schools of Macomb County, Michigan. He was thrown upon his own resources in boyhood, and early developed self-reliance and independence. He possessed a mechanical genius; and, for a few years, worked at the carpenter's trade. Immediately after leaving school, he contracted to build certain bridges over the Clinton River, near Mt. Clemens; and then undertook the manufacture of suction pumps, at Frederick, Michigan, and at Dayton, Ohio. He was a Whig; but, on the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and remained a steadfast worker in its interests until his death. In 1864 he was elected Register of Deeds for Macomb County, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1868 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, Judge of Probate; and held that position at the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. He was repeatedly Supervisor of his town,—his superior knowledge and experience of values rendering him a popular candidate for the office. He was an efficient and diligent public servant. As Judge of Probate, he was the friend of the widow, and gave his advice and shaped his decisions, as far as possible, in her favor. His hand was always open to the poor; his whole life was one of charitable acts. He never questioned any one who applied to him for assistance, and lent his credit without hesitation whenever the favor was asked; yet such was his industry and good judgment, that he left a competence for his family. He was a warm friend,—any person possessing his confidence could command all he possessed. Quiet and reserved in all his habits, he despised any thing like show in conduct or personal attire. He was very social and fond of games; particularly

draughts, which he played with remarkable skill. After a year of suffering, he died of heart disease. His funeral was attended by the civic societies and the people at large. The members of a German Workingmen's Society, bearing flags draped in mourning, were present in the procession. One motto which they carried, "Honor to him who has earned it," was, at the last moment, laid by loving hands upon his coffin, and lowered into the grave. February 6, 1855, Judge Sackett married Mary Bingham, of Perry, New York.

**SANBORN, HON. JAMES W.**, Merchant, of Port Huron, Michigan, was born at Falmouth, near Portland, Maine, in April, 1813. He was the son of a physician, the third of a family of eleven children. In early youth, he gave evidence of great energy of character and keen powers of observation. He chose for his first venture a sea-faring life, and made frequent voyages to the West Indies; he also crossed the Atlantic Ocean repeatedly. He abandoned the sea after reaching the age of twenty-one; and went to Port Huron, in 1835, in company with Abner Coburn,—since Governor of Maine; Charles Merrill,—late of Detroit; and Joseph L. Kelsey. Together they located twenty-five thousand acres of land in St. Clair and Sanilac counties; and Mr. Sanborn, then but twenty-two years of age, was left in charge of the purchase. The following year, 1836, he established himself at Metamora, Lapeer County. In 1838, and again in 1846, he was elected to the Legislature from Lapeer District. His thorough knowledge of the State lands made him an efficient Representative. As a legislator, he evinced the same habits of industry and faithfulness which so eminently characterized him in private life. In 1847 he was engaged in the dry-goods and lumber business, at Port Huron, with his brother-in-law, Alvah Sweetser; the death of the latter, in 1864, caused a dissolution of the firm. Mr. Sanborn had large lumber interests on the Saginaw, the Muskegon and its tributaries, the Au Sable, Thunder Bay River, Pine River in the Upper Peninsula, and on the Sheboygan. His business career was a successful one for himself and those associated with him. Besides his lumber possessions, he owned considerable real estate and personal property in Port Huron and Fort Gratiot. In business matters, he had quick perception, and was far-seeing, always combining promptness with caution. While keeping pace with the times in legitimate enterprises, he never allowed sound judgment to be overruled by speculative excitement. Just in his dealings with all, he expected and exacted the same from others. Strong in his likes and dislikes, he never failed in proving the sincerity of his feelings



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to those whom he once recognized as friends. He numbered among his intimate associates many young men who were indebted to him for friendly counsel, as well as for substantial aid in their business undertakings. Earnest in politics as in other matters, and originally a Whig, Mr. Sanborn stood among the foremost organizers of the Republican party. He represented his district as a delegate to that convention, whose proceedings "under the oaks at Jackson" have been accorded a page, not only in the annals of State, but also of national history. In 1853 he was elected to the House of Representatives, after a spirited contest,—his opponent being the Hon. W. T. Mitchell. In 1858 he was chosen Commissioner of the State Land-office. During his term he exposed the McKinney defalcation, and strenuously opposed all efforts to cover up the fraud under the plea of party policy. Being an active worker in political campaigns, no man in his region was more liberal with his money for proper political purposes. Mr. Sanborn married three times; and, at his death,—which occurred April 13, 1870,—left a wife and three children. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he was, for many years, actively connected with the Congregational Church. He was greatly attached to his family and home; and those who knew him most intimately, knew best the kindness of his nature, and the depth of his affection. His influence, as affecting the growth and prosperity of the section of the State in which he lived and labored, will continue to be felt for years to come.

**STUART, GEORGE HENRY**, Farmer, of Richmond, Macomb County, Michigan, was born in October, 1814, in Ontario County, New York. His parents were Ebenezer and Susanna (Hale) Stuart. His father was Captain of a company of volunteers in the War of 1812. He was taken prisoner, and kept at Montreal until his death, which occurred in 1816, when he was thirty years of age. George H. Stuart—then two years old—lived with his foster-parents from that time until he was twenty-eight. His early advantages were limited,—his school instruction having been confined to the common English branches. He removed to Michigan in 1842; and settled on a farm in Richmond, Macomb County, where, by steady industry, he has accumulated a fortune. He was Township Treasurer for three years,—from 1849 to 1852,—and, the following two years, was elected Supervisor. He owns and cultivates, besides his own, two farms adjacent to his home, and is known as a solid farmer. He takes great interest in all improvements in farming; in fact, he makes it what it ought to be,—a pleasurable occupation. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics,

he is a Democrat. Since the age of twenty-five, he has been an Old-school Baptist. He married, in December, 1841, Betsey Ann Jones. Having no children of their own, they adopted two,—a girl and a boy,—both of whom have long since left their foster-home. Mr. Stuart is sociable, genial, and very hospitable.

**STARKWEATHER, JAMES**, late of Romeo, was born in Preston, Connecticut, October 25, 1801; and died in Romeo, Michigan, February 10, 1873. He was the sixth son of a family of twelve children. His father was of Scotch and English ancestry, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The early advantages of James Starkweather were limited. His parents being possessed of little means, his education was confined to a moderate knowledge of the common English branches. After the death of his mother, in 1820, he left home to seek employment; traveling West, on foot and alone, with all his earthly effects in a bundle upon his back. In September, 1824, he crossed the Hudson on his way to visit two brothers in Pennsylvania. He then went to visit a sister in Western New York, whence he embarked by steamer for Detroit, arriving October 9, after a tempestuous voyage of five days. From Detroit he made a prospecting tour, visiting Pontiac, Farmington, Troy, Rochester, Stony Creek, and Hoxie's,—now the village of Romeo,—which was then on the extreme frontier. He was pleased with the country and determined to make it his home. Accordingly, in January, 1825, he located one hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Romeo. On this he remained until the following June, when he was attacked with fever and ague. Entirely discouraged, he gave up his land and started for his former home and friends in the East. Before he had proceeded a mile on his journey, he found a man to whom he sold his land for two hundred and fifty dollars. This circumstance tending to renew his hopes, he resolved to make another tour of exploration. After wandering alone in the forest for many days, on the Fourth of July, 1825, he came to Trombly's Mountain, where he encamped for the night. From that point he obtained a view of the surrounding country, and selected the second time, near Romeo, one hundred and sixty acres of land; upon which he remained until his removal to the village of Romeo, six months before his death. September 6, 1827, he married Roxana Leslie, of New York State. Mrs. Starkweather was a woman of rare Christian virtues, and proved a great support in times of darkness and despair. After accumulating a handsome fortune, they determined, on the 21st of September, 1868, to leave the farm in charge of their sons and make a visit to friends at

a distance. They first went to Alabama, thence to Washington, D. C., and started on their return home. On the evening of the 17th of November, they took passage on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and during the night were obliged to change cars at the Relay House, about ten miles from Baltimore. While passing from one line to the other, Mrs. Starkweather was crushed beneath an incoming train; she died of her injuries three hours afterwards. Mr. Starkweather married the second time, June 18, 1872, Mrs. Adeline Mullegan, of Washington, D. C. He was the father of nine children, six of whom are still living. He was a Republican in politics. He was commissioned Lieutenant and also Captain of the militia, in 1826, under General Cass. Mr. Starkweather was a man of strong temperance views, always fighting against the liquor traffic. He was a member of no secret organization; a man of high moral and religious standing. He was one of the pillars of the Methodist Church in Romeo, and contributed liberally towards the erection of the new church edifice, costing forty-three thousand dollars. Mr. Starkweather's death was a great loss to the community, and was mourned by a host of friends.

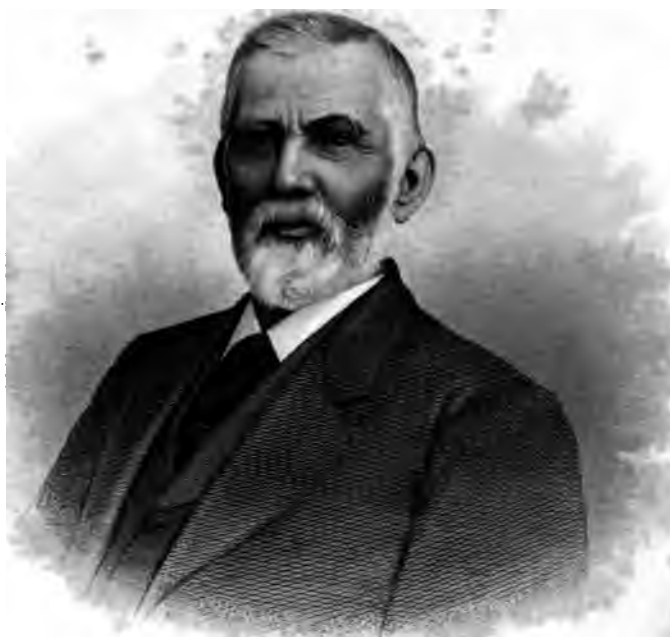
**STOCKTON, COLONEL JOHN**, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1798. David and Ann (Bates) Stockton, his parents, were natives, respectively, of England and Wales; and settled, in 1798, upon a farm in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. There they brought up a family of fourteen children,—eight sons and six daughters. John Stockton was the youngest child. He began his business career, while quite young, as a clerk in a store. During the War of 1812, he served under Colonel Finley, in a thirty days' expedition against the Indians. He was a subaltern under Colonel Brush, of Chillicothe, and escorted provisions and troops, through the Black Swamp, to Detroit. He reached the River Raisin on Saturday, the evening before the surrender of Detroit. The next day, the British demanded the surrender of the provisions and troops then in charge of Colonel Brush. Colonel Elliott, of the English staff, who entered the camp of Colonel Brush under a flag of truce, was detained, in charge of subaltern Stockton, while the provisions were distributed to the inhabitants of the locality. Colonel Brush, meanwhile, headed the troops down the river, which they re-crossed three miles below, and made good time back to Ohio,—leaving Mr. Stockton to release his prisoner and follow alone. Subsequently, Mr. Stockton received an appointment, as subaltern in the regular army, under Colonel John Miller; and was present at the re-taking of Detroit.

He was transferred to the 2d Rifle Regiment of the United States army; and commanded Fort Malden at the declaration of peace. In 1815 he was private secretary of Governor Cass, of Michigan. The next year, he tried a merchant's life in Detroit, but losses and misfortunes there occasioned his removal to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County. On the organization of that county, he was appointed Clerk and Register of Deeds. In 1818 he was first member of the Legislative Council for his district, and served in this capacity eight years. He was Postmaster at Mt. Clemens for the three years following the organization of the county. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1819, and held the position fifty-six years. In 1874 he declined re-nomination on account of age and failing health. In 1824 he was appointed, by the Government, Superintendent of the Lake Superior copper mines. For nearly forty years, he was an active and efficient member of the associations of Free-Masons and Odd-Fellows. His religious views led him to unite with the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a Democrat of the liberal type. He engaged in recruiting a regiment of cavalry, in 1862, and escorted it to the field in person, at the age of sixty-four. Two of his sons were Captains in the same regiment,—the 8th Michigan Cavalry. After two years' service, he was removed, charged with presenting fraudulent accounts. He indignantly demanded an opportunity to prove his innocence, and was refused by the Secretary of War. It afterwards transpired that the charge was a fraud perpetrated by some subordinate officers for the purpose of obtaining his position. Later, an order received from the War Department revoked the action of 1864, and gave him an honorable discharge. He is, at present, a life pensioner on account of injuries received in service. Although his bodily strength is failing, his mind is as active as ever concerning the tactics of war; and he is justly proud of his unblemished record, both military and civil. Honored and beloved by old and young, he now, at the age of seventy-nine, leads a retired life at Mt. Clemens. He married, March 16, 1816, Mary Allen, step-daughter of Judge Clemens. She died in February, 1875. They have three sons living.

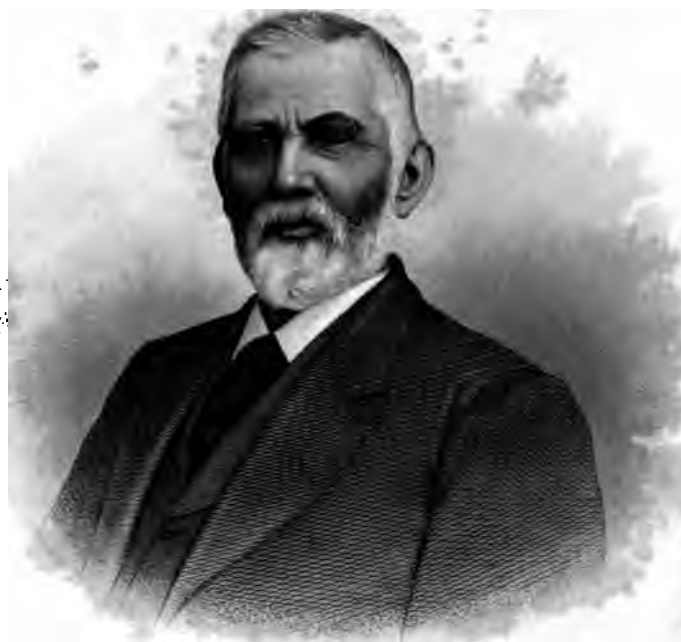
**SANBORN, JOHN P.**, Collector of Customs at Port Huron, Michigan, was born in Belgrade, Maine, July 12, 1833. His father was Benjamin Sanborn, M. D., a graduate at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. His mother's maiden name was Emily J. Pitts. Mr. Sanborn's early education was only such as was afforded by the common schools of New England. Like so many other substantial men of the country, he was educated chiefly in practical business. Upon leaving







*Henry Whiting*



*Henry Whiting*

school, he entered a general store as clerk and apprentice, acquiring therein the systematic habits which have distinguished his later life. He came to Michigan, and settled at Port Huron in 1847, and subsequently engaged extensively in mercantile and lumbering operations. Mr. Sanborn was Deputy Collector of Customs at Port Huron, from 1862 to 1866. In March, 1867, he was appointed to the Collectorship, which office he still holds. In his administration, Mr. Sanborn has proved himself one of the first officers of his grade in the revenue service. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He married, October 17, 1855, Miss Mary A. Wastell, daughter of Rev. W. P. Wastell, of Clinton, Michigan.

**VAN EPS, GEORGE B.**, of Mt. Clemens, was born in Sullivan, Madison County, New York, October 20, 1823; and was the son of John and Eliza (Rogers) Van Eps. He was educated in the common English branches, at Geneva, New York, and paid his own expenses by working at the same time at the shoe-maker's trade. When he was twenty years of age, he removed to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, where he arrived with a capital of one hundred dollars,—the result of hard work and rigid economy. He invested this money in the tanner's, shoe-maker's, and harness-maker's trade, having a brother as partner. This business was continued with success for four years, when a fire carried off the fruits of their industry, and left them penniless. Having good credit, they borrowed money, and started as leather dealers, prospering until 1856, when they were again burned out, with only a slight insurance on their property. Determined not to be discouraged, they rebuilt the store, and continued the business successfully until 1860; in that year their shoe and leather store was for the third time destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of seven thousand dollars. They have recovered effectually from this loss. For nine years they carried on an extensive trade in dry-goods, owning and managing one of the largest stocks in the country. Mr. Van Eps has been a prominent member of the Odd-Fellows' Lodge since 1847. He was admitted to the fraternity of Free Masons in 1869, and was elected Treasurer of the lodge the following year. He has filled this office up to the present time. He became a member of the Chapter in 1873. In politics, Mr. Van Eps is a Republican. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the last thirty-four years. August 28, 1846, he married Miss Maria Ashley, who died June 28, 1847. March 17, 1849, he married Miss Mary E. Robertson, who died July 4, 1851. They had one child. His third wife, Miss Matilda A. Fitch, he

married in 1852. Mr. Van Eps is interested in all public enterprises in his locality; and for the last twenty-five years has been active in the religious society of which he is a member.

**WHITING, COLONEL HENRY**, of St. Clair, Michigan, was born February 7, 1818, at Bath, Steuben County, New York. His parents, John and Nancy (Carter) Whiting, were both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. They have been dead a number of years. Colonel Whiting received his early education in the district schools. At the age of thirteen he left school, and, for about four years, was employed as a clerk by the firm of Whiting & Boardman, of Steuben County. Rev. W. E. Boardman, Secretary of the Christian Commission, at Philadelphia, during the late war, was a member of this firm. During his clerkship, Mr. Whiting improved his leisure time by reviewing *Kirkham's Grammar* and *Rollin's Ancient History*. After leaving the store, he entered the Grammar School at Bath, in order to prepare for the United States Military Academy at West Point. The time was limited, and the ordeal a severe one; but the young student overcame all difficulties, and entered the academy in 1836, passing the first examination, number fifty-one. He graduated in 1840, number seventeen, in the same class with Generals Sherman, Thomas, and others, who have since become distinguished. At the time of his graduation, there were very few vacancies to be filled. Mr. Whiting was assigned, as Second Lieutenant, to the 5th Infantry, then stationed at Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi. Here Lieutenant Whiting took a course of Latin, and continued his studies until he was ordered to Florida. In 1841 his regiment was sent to Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis; and, soon after, was assigned to the upper lakes. Lieutenant Whiting's company was ordered to Mackinac; and, during his stay here, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner and acting Assistant Quartermaster. He went with his regiment to Texas, in September, 1844, and remained at Corpus Christi until February 2, 1846. Having tendered his resignation, he obtained leave of absence from General Taylor for sixty days, with the privilege of an extension of sixty days additional on application at Washington. He joined his family at St. Clair, and, within a week, took charge of Thompson's Academy, at that place. The following May, he opened a Grammar School, in Bath, Steuben County, New York. Mr. Whiting continued to teach a little over a year. In 1848 he engaged in lumber business and merchandise in St. Clair, in company with Willard Parker and Justin Rice, under the firm name of Parker, Whiting & Co. In 1849 Mr. Rice died, and the firm was known as

Parker & Whiting, until 1851, when Mr. Parker took the lumber business, and Mr. Whiting became sole proprietor of the mercantile trade. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, Mr. Whiting offered his services to the Governor of Michigan, but was informed that the Colonels of the five regiments apportioned to Michigan, under the first call, had been already appointed. While on his way home from Jackson, he visited a former comrade, Colonel Richardson, of the 2d Michigan volunteers, then in Detroit. He found that Colonel Richardson had just been offered the command of a Vermont regiment, by the Governor of that State, which his engagements did not allow him to accept. The command was then offered to Mr. Whiting, who accepted, and was immediately ordered to report as Colonel of the 2d Vermont Regiment. This was a severe blow to some patriotic Vermonters, who stigmatized the Governor's action in unmeasured terms; and it was the commencement of a factional strife, which ended only with the close of the Governor's term of office. The appointment was entirely unsolicited on the part of Colonel Whiting, and was made solely on the merits of his military education, and his experience in the regular army. His regiment moved to the front at once, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. They received a vote of thanks from the Vermont Legislature for their gallant conduct during that disastrous day. This regiment covered the retreat from Centreville to Washington. Colonel Whiting received, from the men under his command, a handsome present, consisting of a costly sword, sash, set of pistols, and full equipments for his horse. It was wholly unexpected; and, coming from such a source, was naturally very gratifying to him. His regiment participated in the battle at Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, and covered the retreat from Richmond

to Savage Station. October 23, 1862, Colonel Whiting was placed in command of the Vermont brigade, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside. In 1863 he resigned his position in the army, and resumed business as a merchant in St. Clair. Here he still resides, surrounded by a happy family. The cause of his resignation was somewhat peculiar; but the reader can readily gather, from the circumstances attendant upon his appointment, that many Vermont officers were unwilling to have the success of their troops credited to the efforts of a Michigan officer. His bravery was never called in question, and his patriotism was above suspicion. He resigned because he could not permit one who had served under him to be placed over him by political influence. Colonel Whiting has been twice married; his first wife died January 26, 1858. In October, 1859, he married Mary T. Rice, sister of his former wife. He has had a family of eleven children, in all, nine of whom survive. He was himself one of a family of twelve children. In 1858 Mr. Whiting was elected Regent of the University of Michigan, and served in that capacity for nearly six years. While on the Board, he was Chairman of the Committee on the Scientific Course in the University; and, during his term, the standard of admission to that course was raised. The course of study in French and German was also extended from one to two years. It is worthy of notice that, at that time, Mr. Whiting advocated the admission of women to the University, which measure was not adopted until ten or twelve years later. Colonel Whiting has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-five years. He voted the Republican ticket until the last Presidential election, when he supported the Greenback candidate. He was one of the Electors on the Presidential ticket of that party.

THE  
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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**A**NNEKE, HON. EMIL, of Bay City, Michigan, was born December 13, 1823, in the city of Dortmund, Prussia. He is the son of Frederick and Charlotte Anneke (*nee* Von Wartenberg,) both born in the city of Berlin, the capital of Prussia, where his ancestors held important positions in the civil and military departments of the kingdom. His father, on completing his studies at the University of Berlin, entered the Prussian army in 1813, in the war against Napoleon I.; and went through the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, as a Lieutenant of sharpshooters, until, after the battle of Waterloo, peace was restored. He then resigned his military commission, and entered the civil service of the kingdom of Prussia, at the aforesaid city of Dortmund, where he was gradually promoted, until, in 1846, he was made a "Royal Counselor." This office he resigned in 1866, at the age of seventy-three years, and died at Dortmund in 1870. As a citizen and a public officer, he left a name not soon to be forgotten in the history of his country. His son, Emil Anneke, entered the gymnasium at Dortmund (gymnasias in Germany are preparatory schools for the universities) at the age of ten years, and passed his examination of maturity for the university nine years after. He was then admitted to the University of Berlin, where he studied higher mathematics, natural sciences, and law. After completing his studies, he traveled for his general information through Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and other parts of the continent. In 1848 he took part in the revolutionary movements that swept over a large portion of Europe; and, when those struggles had been subdued, and all efforts for the establishment of a German republic had proved unsuccessful, Mr. Anneke, with hundreds of other liberal young men, left his native country, and came to the United States. He arrived in the city of New York in December, 1849. He taught school

for nine months, in Pennsylvania, and then became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Staats Zeitung*. He was next corresponding clerk in a large mercantile establishment in New York, until 1855, when he assumed the editorial management of a German paper at Detroit, Michigan. The following year he accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Auditor-General, at Lansing; his services were so acceptable in this capacity that, in 1862, he was nominated by the Republican party for Auditor-General of the State. He was elected by a large majority, and acquitted himself so faithfully that he was re-elected in 1864. After the expiration of his second term, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law at Grand Rapids. During the summer of that year, he was appointed Receiver of Public Monies in the Grand Traverse District; this position he held until he removed to East Saginaw. He remained in East Saginaw until 1874, when he went to Bay City, and formed, with Mr. John H. Wilkins, a copartnership, under the name of Anneke & Wilkins. They carry on an extensive business, as a law, abstract, and real estate firm; and have two complete sets of abstract books for Bay County, compiled from the original records. The firm is well known throughout the State. During his residence in East Saginaw, he was a member of the Board of Education, and Chairman of the Committee on Schools. He was twice elected President of the Germania Society,—a literary society at East Saginaw, incorporated by the statutes of Michigan. In 1876 he was nominated, by acclamation, to the State Legislature, from the First District of Bay County; it is generally regretted that his business interests prevented him from accepting the nomination. As a business man and as a citizen, Mr. Anneke has a host of warm friends. Kind, obliging, courteous to strangers, his frankness and sterling integrity win all hearts.

**A**VERY, HON. JOHN, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Watertown, New York, February 29, 1824. He is the eldest son of John and Susan (Mitchell) Avery. His father served in the War of 1812. Mr. Avery attended the district schools in Chautauqua County, New York, and Clinton County, Michigan. He also studied during part of two years at the academy at Grass Lake, Michigan, which was conducted by Rev. Hiram Elmer, a Congregational minister. He attended or taught school in the winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer, until he reached the age of twenty-one. In 1847 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Whaley, of Grass Lake; and, in 1848, went to Duplain, continuing his studies, for several months, with Dr. William B. Watson. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended lectures at the Medical College, graduating, in 1849, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Removing to Owosso, Michigan, Doctor Avery entered into partnership with Dr. J. B. Barnes, a physician there, and commenced the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1854, he removed to Ionia, Michigan, where he practiced for two years with Dr. D. W. Bliss. At the expiration of his engagement with Doctor Bliss, he removed to Otisco, Ionia County, and continued the practice of medicine until 1862. He was then appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 21st Michigan Infantry; and, in the following year, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. He remained in the army until the close of the war, and was present at the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Bentonville; and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea. During the last year of the war, he acted as brigade Surgeon; and, with his regiment, was mustered out of service, at Detroit, in June, 1865. Returning to his home at Otisco, Doctor Avery resumed the duties of a practicing physician, and remained there two years. In January, 1867, he removed to Greenville, making that a permanent place of residence. He continued to practice for eight years, during which time his services were not confined to the town in which he resides. His knowledge as a physician, and his skill as a surgeon, were so highly appreciated that he was called upon to practice in all that section of the State. In 1872 he erected a handsome brick store, renting the building for a drug store; and, in 1875, having decided to retire from active practice, he purchased the stock and engaged in the drug business, in which he still continues, practicing occasionally. As a practitioner, Doctor Avery was eminently successful. While in Otisco, he was intimately identified with township and county interests. He was Supervisor of Otisco Township, and has been connected with the city government of Greenville as an Alderman and member of the School Board. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, as the Montcalm County Representative.

During his term of service, he introduced and advocated the resolution admitting women to the State University. Doctor Avery is President of the Northern Medical Association. He has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity since 1853. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is senior warden of the church at Greenville. In May, 1852, he married Miss Jane H. Ewell, daughter of Samuel Ewell, of Romeo, Michigan. They have two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Frank P. Avery, is in his fourth year as a cadet at West Point Military Academy. Doctor Avery, for many years, has had an extensive surgical practice. His skill in this branch of his profession is of the highest order. He has twice successfully performed the difficult operation of *ovariotomy*; and twice successfully ligated the common carotid artery, besides performing many other extremely rare surgical operations.

**B**ARIE, WILLIAM, Merchant, of East Saginaw, was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 16, 1840. His mother, Elizabeth Barie, was a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and came, with her parents, to America at an early day. She died when her son William was but four years old. Her father, William Barie, was also a native of Baden, who came to America and settled in Detroit, in 1828; removed to East Saginaw, in 1850, and died in 1852. William Barie received his early education in select schools in Detroit and East Saginaw, and in a German school in Saginaw City. At the age of twelve years, he went to Erie, Pennsylvania, to live with an uncle who carried on the grocery business. He assisted in the store, and attended school for two years. He then entered, for two years, the store of another grocer living in the same place. He received eight dollars a month for four months, then twelve dollars, and, subsequently, sixteen dollars; the last was considered a very good salary. In 1856 he returned to East Saginaw, and went into partnership with his brother-in-law, John H. Springer, investing eighty dollars as his share of the capital. At the end of an unsuccessful year, he bought out his partner, giving a chattel mortgage. In one year he paid the mortgage, and cleared two hundred dollars in cash besides. In 1859 he entered into a partnership with Mr. A. Schupp, in the grocery business, with a cash capital of two hundred and eighty-five dollars. After one year of very successful business, they enlarged their premises and took in a stock of dry goods. They carried on business for seven years, during which time they moved into a larger store, and increased their stock every year, until they had the leading house in the city. In 1865 they dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Mr. Barie taking the stock of dry goods, and continuing business at the old stand for about six

months. He then moved into a much larger store, and has built up a very extensive business. Mr. Barie united with the Odd-Fellows, in 1865, and has passed all the degrees. He is a Protestant in his religious views, but is not a member of any church. He has been a Republican since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, but takes very little interest in politics. He married, December 11, 1860, Miss Gabrilla Otto. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Barie's success in business may be attributed to his energy, and determination to please even in the most trifling matters.

**B**ACKUS, HON. WILLIAM, Greenville, Michigan. Real Estate and Lumber Dealer, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, September 14, 1825. His parents were Lucius and Laura (Peck) Backus, both natives of Vermont. Their family consisted of six children,—three sons and three daughters. Mr. William Backus, the fourth child and second son, when about eight years old, removed, with his parents, to the village of Stamford, Niagara County, Canada. After remaining there four years, they removed to the town of Wordsworth, Medina County, Ohio; and, in 1838, to Oakland County, Michigan. The education of Mr. Backus, which he gained by working for his board, was confined to the advantages offered by the common schools. He lived on his father's farm, in Oakland County, until 1846, at which time he started South with strong abolition principles. He remained in Louisiana one year; and then returned home with very different views of the slavery question, having, by his own observation, ascertained the true state of affairs. In 1848 he removed to the township of Montcalm, which was attached to Ionia County. There he engaged as clerk two years; was engaged in the lumber business two years; and, afterwards, in farming. In 1851 the township of Montcalm was changed into an organized county, the county-seat being located at Greenville. In 1856 Mr. Backus disposed of his farm for property in the village, and engaged in the butchering business for two years. During that time, he was Township Treasurer; afterwards, he engaged in speculating in real estate; and, in 1860, he was elected Clerk of Montcalm County, in which position he served a term of two years. Since then, he has been engaged extensively in lumbering and in the real estate business. In 1871 he was elected Supervisor of Greenville, and served six years. In the fall of 1874, he received the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for Representative from Montcalm County, to the State Legislature; and, although the county is strongly Republican, he was elected by a large majority. During his term of office as Representative, he intro-

duced the bill to assess bank stock where the property is located, and was chiefly instrumental in its passage. In 1876 he was again nominated for the same position, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket. In his real estate transactions, he has been very successful since 1862. In 1864 he bought sixty-three acres of land in Greenville, which he has since laid out in city lots. He has also a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, just outside the corporation; and owns other city property, and timber lands to a large extent. Since he became a voter, he has been a Democrat; and is closely identified with the interests of that party. He married, September 28, 1851, in Greenville, Miss Julia M. Winslow, of Oakland County, Michigan. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Backus have one son, George E. Backus, who was educated at the State University, in Ann Arbor, and is now a promising lawyer in Greenville. Mr. Backus is a pleasant, genial companion, and a careful business man. He is strictly temperate; and, in financial matters, his word is considered as good as his bond. He has seen the ups and downs in life; has experienced joys and sorrows; and, whenever appealed to by a needy person, is always willing to contribute kind words and material aid. He is a sincere friend of the poor man, having himself commenced life at the bottom round of the ladder of fortune. His sympathies are strong and ardent, and he is always found espousing the cause of the weaker party. He is not a professor of religion, but believes in fulfilling the Golden Rule. He is very argumentative, and is thoroughly informed on the subject of religion. He is a bitter politician, but will not promote his principles by any but strictly honorable acts.

**B**ELKNAP, JAMES WILLIAM, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, January 6, 1842. His parents were James A. and Mary (Butler) Belknap. When James W. Belknap was fourteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Michigan, and settled in Grand Rapids. He served a four years' apprenticeship in the printing-office of the Grand Rapids *Herald*; worked at his trade and attended school, until he was twenty. After filling a subordinate position in the *Independent* office, at Greenville, for one year, he purchased the paper, and conducted it during four years with ability and financial success. He then engaged in the grocery business for five years,—three years as partner of H. B. Fargo, during which time, they bought an interest in a sash, door, and blind factory. On the dissolution of partnership, Mr. Belknap sold out his interest in the store, and devoted himself to the factory.

Since that time, in partnership with Mr. Oliver, he has carried on a factory in Greenville, and a saw-mill in Sidney, Montcalm County. Mr. Belknap is an extensive owner of real estate in Greenville. During his association with Mr. Fargo, he built the first brick block which was ever erected there. He is a Republican, and takes an active part in politics. He has held various township and village offices; has been an Alderman, and is at present Mayor of the city of Greenville. He is Worshipful Master of the Masonic Fraternity, and a member of the order of Odd-Fellows. He has been for eight years Director of the public schools of Greenville. For eighteen years, he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 15, 1862, at the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, he married Amanda E. Rice. They have had three children. Mr. Belknap is a careful, conservative business man, adhering to the dictates of his conscience in all things. He began his career as a poor man; but, by prudence and straightforward honesty, has gained wealth and influence, and has secured the esteem of the community in which he lives.

**BRADLEY, HON. NATHAN BALL**, Lumberman, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in the town of Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, May 28, 1831. Like many other representative men of Michigan, he is descended from one of three brothers who emigrated from England at a very early day, and settled in Massachusetts. William Bradley, the father of Nathan Bradley, was born in that State, and carried on the tanning business there up to the year 1835, when he removed with his family to the State of Ohio, and settled on what was called the Western Reserve. Here Nathan attended the common schools, and worked on his father's farm, until he was sixteen. At this time, he learned the trade of a custom clothier; but, after three years of hard work, believing he could engage in something that would prove more lucrative, he abandoned it. In the year 1849, he went to Wisconsin, and found employment in a saw-mill in the pine regions, where he was engaged for one year. He returned to Ohio in 1850; and, in the following year, in connection with an older brother, built a mill, which they ran with satisfactory results, until 1852. Mr. Bradley then removed to Lexington, Michigan, believing that that State afforded better advantages for the manufacture of lumber. He was engaged at Lexington for three years, until he had cut the tract of pine land which he had purchased. In the year 1855, he removed to the Saginaw Valley, and settled at St. Charles, where he was engaged in managing the affairs of Frost & Bradley, manufacturers of lumber. In 1858 he went to Bay City, purchased a mill,

and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1864. In that year, he erected works, and commenced the manufacture of salt, which he has since carried on in connection with his lumber interests. Mr. Bradley has always taken a lively interest in all public enterprises of his city. In the winter of 1864-5, he, in behalf of himself and others, made application for a charter to build a street railway. He was successful in obtaining the right, and filled the positions of Secretary, Treasurer, and Managing Director for several years. In the year 1865, when the city received its charter, Mr. Bradley was elected the first Mayor. In the fall of 1866, he was elected to the State Senate, and served faithfully for one term. The interests of his district were so well served that he was offered a renomination; but, on account of his increasing business, was compelled to decline. In the fall of 1872, he was elected to the Forty-third Congress. He served on the Committee on Public Lands, and was eminently successful in obtaining appropriations for dredging the channel of the Saginaw River and harbors in his district,—two very important measures. He well deserves the honor accorded him for the vigilance and labor he bestowed in getting these appropriations. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and served on the Committee on Claims. His Congressional record during both terms was one of honor. Mr. Bradley secured the friendship and kind regards of the members, and also the commendations of the public, for the distinguished ability with which he served his district, during the exciting contest at the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress, over the electoral count. Although taking no active part in the discussion upon the pending questions, he watched its progress with deep interest; and, when the Electoral Bill was reported from the Joint Committee, was the first of the Michigan delegation to declare himself in favor of the measure. He adhered to this decision, and voted for its passage, believing it to be the only peaceful method for settling the important question. Many of his colleagues differed from him, and voted against the bill. During the existence of the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company, he was a member of the Executive Committee, a Director, and, for several years, Treasurer. He was a Director of the Michigan Salt Association. In January, 1867, he associated himself in partnership with B. E. Warren in the banking business. When the First National Bank of Bay City was to be reorganized, he became one of the principal stockholders, and was appointed its Vice-President, which position he held for a number of years. Mr. Bradley joined the Masons in 1853; he is a member of the Bay City Commandery of Knights Templar; and a charter member of Bay City Lodge and Blanchard Chapter; he is presiding officer of each. He attends the Presbyterian Church. While no politician, in the narrower sense, he takes an active



interest in public affairs, finding in the creed of the Republican party the expression of his views. Mr. Bradley possesses many of the true elements of success. With great force of character, business integrity, and benevolence, he has the esteem and confidence of the entire community; and has acquired an ample fortune. He is a man of dignified presence and courtly manners, and is well fitted to lead in the fine society in which he moves.

**BURNHAM, VICTOR C.**, of Alpena, Michigan, was born in the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, April 23, 1851, and is a son of Rev. John H. Burnham, of Saginaw, Michigan,—formerly a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but, since 1871, pastor of the Liberal Christian Church of Saginaw. Mr. Burnham obtained his education in Michigan, at various public schools, in the towns in which his father resided. He also attended the high schools at Tecumseh and Saginaw. In 1869 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1871,—the youngest member in a class of one hundred and seventeen. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, at Detroit, April 5, 1871, before he was twenty; and was, at that time, probably, the youngest member of the bar in the United States. He entered the law office of Green & Scofield, at Bay City, where he had studied before he entered the university; and, in 1872, removed to Alpena, his present residence. Then he was poor and entirely unknown, but he has gained already a very large and lucrative practice, and is respected wherever known. From January, 1873, to 1875, he held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner of Alpena. He has been City Attorney, and is now United States Circuit Court Commissioner, and Prosecuting Attorney for Alpena County. He is a Democrat, and has been elected to every office for which he has been a candidate. When Mr. Burnham was first elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, he was the only Democrat elected on the county ticket, and had a large popular vote. He is not a strong partisan, and, although firm in his beliefs, will not let party claims interfere with right.

**CASE, GEORGE FREEMAN**, of Stanton, Michigan, was born in Franklin County, near St. Albans, Vermont, January 20, 1830. He is the son of Truman and Melinda (Freeman) Case. He received a common-school education in New York State, and grew to manhood with pure morals and industrious habits. In 1846 he removed, with his father's family,

to Jackson, Michigan; and, four years later, married Mary E. Freeman, daughter of a prominent farmer in that section. He then engaged in the lumber business in Greenville, Montcalm County. Mr. Case has served twelve years in the Board of Supervisors, and two years as County Clerk. In 1863 he went to Stanton, where his family was the third to settle. He is now engaged in manufacturing lumber, and has made a specialty of cutting shingles. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met at Lansing to revise the State Constitution. For twenty-five years, Mr. Case has been an active worker in the temperance cause, and has made strenuous efforts to have temperance principles incorporated in the Republican party. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner. He is a Mason; has held all the subordinate offices in the Odd-Fellows' lodge, and is a Representative to the Grand Lodge of that order. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

**CHAPIN, CLARENCE WELLS**, Banker and Capitalist, of Stanton, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Livonia, Livingston County, New York, January 23, 1842. His parents, Almon M. and Jane (Pease) Chapin, removed from New York to Michigan, when Clarence was two years old; and settled on a tract of wild timber-land about twenty miles north of Jackson, in Ingham County. His father immediately began to clear the farm, and, for the first two years, derived his only income from the manufacture of potash from the burnt logs, and maple sugar from the sap. The earliest recollections of Mr. Chapin are of the hard work incident to pioneer farm life. The whole time in summer was occupied in work, and only in winter was he enabled to attend the district school. In this manner he passed the time until he was eighteen; when, by the joint exertions of his father and himself, a considerable addition was made to the original farm, which was now cleared and under good cultivation. Since his eighteenth year, Mr. Chapin has not devoted much attention to farming, although he still owns a farm of two hundred and forty-five acres in Ingham County, including the original homestead, where he spends part of his leisure time. At the age above mentioned, he decided to devote himself to mercantile life, and became a clerk in the general mercantile store of S. W. Webber, at Lyons, in which business he remained for seven years. At the end of that time, the business was changed to that of banking, and he still remained in Mr. Webber's employ for two years. His health, affected by too close application, then began to decline; and, in order to secure a return of vigor, he left Michigan for the milder climate of Oregon. Here he re-

mained for three years, obtaining employment as book-keeper. His health was now re-established; and, in 1873, he returned to Michigan, and, with P. R. Howe, started a bank in Stanton; six months later, Mr. Howe sold out his interest to Oscar Webber, and since then the bank has been carried on under the name of Webber & Chapin. Mr. Webber resides at Ionia, and Mr. Chapin has sole charge of the bank at Stanton, which is the only one in that town. Mr. Chapin, though comparatively a young man, enjoys an enviable reputation as a clear-headed financier. He has been so skillful in his management that his bank has not met with a single severe loss since its organization. He has always sided with the Democratic party, but refrains from taking a very active part in politics. He has no special inclination for a public life. Though entirely in sympathy with all Christian societies, he professes no sectarian belief; but lends encouragement and support to all alike. His parents were members of the Universalist Church, and one of his sisters is a preacher of that denomination. Mr. Chapin married, August 31, 1874, Alice E. Bennett, daughter of Horace Bennett, of Greenville. They have no children.

**CHURCH, CHARLES JESSE**, of Greenville, only son of Charles A. and Mary E. Church, was born in Brockport, Monroe County, New York, March 12, 1833. Two years after, the family removed to Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan. There the father, besides engaging in active business, held, for many years, town and county offices of trust and profit. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school, but, owing to his popularity, was elected to office, irrespective of party ties. He early identified himself with the development of the best interests of the new country; was widely known, and closely connected with its early history. He died in 1844. His estate being insolvent, his wife, at the age of twenty-seven years, found herself with two children,—Charles Jesse, aged eleven years, and J. Elizabeth, aged nine years,—entirely destitute. She was, however, a woman of culture, and was equal to the emergency. With the characteristic energy since so strongly developed in her son, she obtained a situation as teacher in a ladies' seminary at Le Roy, New York, and was thus enabled to support and educate her children. When Charles J. Church was sixteen years old, he entered a dry-goods house for two years. While there, he passed through a course of commercial study with such credit, that the President, Mr. Gregory, gave him the usual diploma, and obtained for him an excellent situation with Ives & Co., bankers, of Detroit. He remained there ten years, and during that time, by

strict economy, laid the foundation of his present ample fortune. In 1860 he married Mary E. S. Ellsworth, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Ellsworth, of Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan. The following year he made Greenville his home. At that time he founded the widely known banking house of Charles J. Church & Co. His strict integrity and able business management have commanded the confidence of the community; and his financial standing is a practical illustration of the success of conducting a business on the principle that reputation is better than riches. He has been instrumental in aiding the growth of his city, by making real estate additions, which he sold on such favorable terms as to induce poor families to secure comfortable homes. He gives liberally to all enterprises tending to develop the commercial resources of Greenville. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In politics, he is a war Democrat. He is not an aspirant for office; and those public positions which he has filled, he has accepted at the solicitation of friends, who desired him to instill his financial correctness into the several departments. He took an active part in building up the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Greenville; is warden and treasurer of St. Paul's Church, and an efficient worker in the Sabbath-school. To his liberality, as principal donor, the society is indebted for its tasteful church edifice and comfortable parsonage. Having just entered upon middle life, he has, probably, many years in which to reap the reward of his labors. Surrounded by wealth and a happy family, commanding the confidence of the entire community, he is entitled to a place in the front rank of the self-made men of Michigan.

**COMSTOCK, HON. ANDREW W.**, Lumber Manufacturer and Banker, of Alpena, was born October 5, 1839, at Port Huron, Michigan. He is the son of Alfred and Harriet J. Comstock, who were among the earliest residents of Port Huron, having settled there in 1835. He received his early education in the common schools of Port Huron; and, at the age of thirteen years, removed with his father to Burtchville. There he worked constantly in his father's saw-mill, and at lumbering and farming, for seven years. When twenty years old, he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he spent one year. He afterwards taught school at Burtchville two winters; and also took a course in a commercial college at Detroit. In June, 1864, he went to Alpena, and took charge of the store of L. M. Mason & Co. After remaining with them nearly two years, he, with his brother, William B. Comstock, opened a store, and engaged in mercantile business. The brothers soon after engaged in the lumber business,

getting out logs in winter. In 1869 they formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Berrick, of Detroit. This firm erected a shingle-mill, which they worked successfully for three years. At the end of that time, in the spring of 1872, it was burned in the great fire of Alpena. In the fall of the same year, the firm purchased the Lockwood saw-mill; and, in 1873, built another shingle-mill. Their annual lumber product is about nine million feet; while they cut into shingles about three million feet of logs. They have also been extensively engaged in building vessels. In 1872 they built the steam-barge "Alpena," and procured three sailing vessels as her consorts, the carrying capacity of the four vessels being two million feet of lumber. The business of the firm is among the most extensive in Northern Michigan, and gives constant employment to about one hundred and fifty men. The management, at Alpena, has been in the hands of Mr. Comstock; and to his energy, industry, and sagacity, its success, to a great extent, is due. Mr. Comstock and his brother have cleared one hundred and fifty acres of land near Alpena; and this land is already one of the best farms in the country. Mr. Comstock has been prominently identified with the educational interests of Alpena, having been School Inspector four years, and Treasurer of the School Board two years. In the spring of 1873, he was elected Mayor, on the Democratic ticket, and served one year, during which time a debt of eighteen thousand dollars was paid off. He has always been a Democrat. He married, July 14, 1869, Miss Lillie J. Little, of Detroit. When Mr. Comstock first went to Alpena, he had but two dollars in his pocket. From boyhood, he had been accustomed to hard work; and, with the first fruits of his earnings, established himself in the business which has grown to such large proportions. He has thus become one of the prominent self-made men of Michigan.

COOKE, AARON J., Merchant, Bay City, Michigan, was born May 11, 1834, at East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, and is the son of George J. and Frances C. (Hills) Cooke. His father is of English descent, and a son of Colonel A. J. Cooke, who served in the War of 1812. Mr. Cooke attended a district school until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to a select school at Penn Yan, New York, and remained one year; after this, he attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary for three years. Immediately after leaving school, he obtained a position as clerk in a dry-goods store at Penn Yan, where he remained eleven years, and then formed a partnership with a fellow-clerk, and bought out his employer. On the breaking out of the war, he resolved to enter the army; but was

strongly opposed by his father, who wished him to remain in the store. He enlisted in the 33d New York Regiment, and afterwards in Berdan's Sharp-shooters, but was not sworn into the service on account of the opposition made by his father. On the 14th of September, 1862, he enlisted in the 148th New York Regiment, and received the commission of Second Lieutenant; January 8, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. From July until October, 1863, he was in charge of Norfolk city-prison; and, from October 11, 1863, to January 26, 1864, was Acting Engineer Officer under General Wistar. He was engaged in the battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, in the last of which he was wounded in the shoulder. Mr. Cooke rejoined his regiment, in November, at Fort Burnham, Virginia, and was soon detailed Judge Advocate of a general court-martial at the head-quarters of General Terry. January 3, 1865, he was detailed as Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and announced on the staff of Colonel J. H. Potter. January 31, he was commissioned Captain of Company F, 148th New York Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He was among the first to enter Richmond upon its evacuation by the Confederates in 1865. April 8, he was detailed Acting Commissary of Subsistence; and, on April 15th, was announced as post Commissary on the staff of Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, Military Commander of Richmond. He was discharged, with his regiment, in July, 1865. Mr. Cooke received his first commission from Governor Morgan; his second, from Governor Seymour; and his third, from Governor Fenton. After the close of the war, he was highly complimented by General Dent, who said that a commission would be secured him if he wished to remain in the army; but Mr. Cooke, thinking that army life, in time of peace, might become monotonous, declined the honor. He soon afterwards removed to Auburn, New York, and engaged as salesman in the dry-goods establishment of H. Brooks, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1866, he removed to Bay City, Michigan, and entered into partnership with Mr. Langworthy, forming the firm of Cooke & Langworthy. In 1874 a new partner, Mr. Romer, was added to the firm, and the name changed to Cooke & Co. Mr. Cooke is the buyer of the firm; and has, by his sound judgment and diligent application, done much to win the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is the owner of a large and very valuable library, which he commenced collecting when a clerk on a very limited salary, and increased as his means allowed. The city library, now one of the finest in the State, is in a very prosperous condition; and, in a great measure, owes its establishment to Mr. Cooke, who kept the necessity of such an institution prominently before the people. He is President of the Library Association.

His political views accord with those of the Republican party. His parents are members of the Congregational Church, but he attends the Presbyterian. February 22, 1871, he married Miss Julia Wright, a daughter of J. A. Wright, D. D., of Bay City, Michigan. By his pleasing manners and strict integrity of character Mr. Cooke has won the esteem of all who know him.

**C**RANE, WILLIAM METCALF, Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 7, 1820. His father, Amos Crane, was born in Halifax, Vermont, September 12, 1788; and died at Greenville, in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-five. His mother, Mahala (Cooper) Crane, was a daughter of Jacob Cooper, who, to conceal his identity, on his desertion from the English to the Colonial army, at the time of the Revolutionary War, changed his original name of Watson to Cooper, by which his descendants have been known ever since. Amos Crane, the father of William Crane, had his name added to the pension roll for services in the War of 1812, the year before his death; but the first pension which the veteran drew was also his last. The father being a mechanic, dependent upon his trade for support, the family were in rather straitened circumstances, satisfied with the necessities, and enjoying but few of the luxuries of life. When William Crane was yet quite young, the family removed from Buffalo to Lockport, New York, where he obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools. His father's ideas of an education were of a very practical nature, and could readily be summed up in the familiar phrase, "Reading, writing, and arithmetic;" but he early evinced such an aptitude for study, and learned so readily, that he was allowed to devote himself quite closely to his studies, and soon fully reached the standard required by his father. When he was twelve years old, the family removed to a farm one and a half miles from Lockport, where he attended a country school for one or two terms, and, afterwards, a select school, in the village of Lockport, under the tuition of Mr. James Chase. Mr. Crane walked every day the whole distance to and from school. During this time, he acquired a knowledge of grammar, geography, and history, in addition to his previously obtained information. These were stirring times, in the vicinity of his native place; and among his earliest recollections are those of the scenes attending the opening of the Erie Canal, with its double locks at Lockport, and the riots among the Irish laborers employed on the work. He also distinctly recalls the last visit of General La Fayette to this country, and the grand reception given him by the citizens of Lockport; the visits of Lorenzo

Dow, the eccentric revivalist, and his powerful appeals to the crowds that gathered to hear him; and the great Masonic excitement, induced by Morgan's mysterious disappearance. When he was sixteen years old, his father removed with his family to the then Territory of Michigan, making the journey overland to Detroit, where they arrived in the fall of 1836. In the following spring, they removed to a new farm near the town of Rose, Oakland County, being among the first white settlers of that region. Here, on the farm, Mr. Crane early learned those lessons of industry and economy which have served him so well through life. His father's health was poor; and, as the oldest of a number of children, the management of the farm and support of the family depended, in a great measure, upon him. He added to his income by teaching in the district school in winter; and, in this capacity, was very successful, being always considered the best scholar in the town. He was elected School Inspector of the township at the age of twenty, and held this position until his removal from the place. In the fall of 1845, determined to acquire a thorough business education, he went to Albion College, where he spent six months of the closest and most unremitting application. After another year's work on the farm, conscious of his ability for better things, he decided to seek more lucrative employment; and obtained a situation as man-of-all-work in a dry-goods store, at Niles, Michigan. Promotion and increase of compensation rapidly followed, as, from the outset, he determined to be so useful to his employers that he would become indispensable to them. As a result, he never was in want of work. He recalls, with the liveliest gratitude, the treatment he received while in the employment of D. W. Mather & Co. He was taken sick, and, being unable to attend to his business from spring until fall, his kind employer not only took him to his house and cared for him until his recovery, but paid him his salary for the whole time, positively refusing to withhold any thing. While at Niles, all his earnings above necessary expenses were sent to his parents, until his marriage, in 1849. In the spring of 1851, with his wife and infant son, he removed to Greenville, Michigan, then a mere hamlet of a dozen shanties, a few small buildings, two saw-mills, a school-house, and a store. He purchased an interest in the store and began business for himself, the recommendations of his former employer standing him in lieu of money in making his purchase of stock. Commencing almost entirely on credit, it required the closest industry and strictest economy to succeed; but his perseverance overcame all difficulties, and he continued successfully for six years, when he accepted a tempting offer of a farm in exchange for his stock of goods. An imperfection in the title to the farm, and the failure of the party who deeded it to him, swept all his hard earnings away, and again he

had to commence the struggle of life. On March 22, 1859, with a team and four passengers, he started for Pike's Peak, making the journey overland to St. Louis, thence by boat to Leavenworth, Kansas, from which they started on the 16th of April, across the plains by the Smoky Hill route. This journey was attended with all the excitement, adventures and hair-breadth escapes, incident to such an expedition; and, after many hardships, they reached Denver May 27, 1859. Mr. Crane at once selected a piece of land for farming, about one and a half miles from that place, in a bend of the Platte River. While at Denver he made the acquaintance of Horace Greeley, who was disabled for some time with a broken leg, and enjoyed the advantage of many conversations on farming with the sage of Chappaqua. Mr. Crane turned the first furrow of land, and made the first butter in that section of the country, using a keg as a churn for that laudable purpose. The failure of rain, notwithstanding Mr. Greeley's predictions to the contrary, decided Mr. Crane to leave his farm in charge of a man and go into the mountains to prospect for gold. He found, on Clear Creek, near the mouth of Soda Creek, what he believed to be paying ground if properly worked; formed a company, and began operations. At a miner's meeting, held July 6, 1859, for the purpose of establishing boundary lines, etc., which about one hundred miners attended, Mr. Crane was chosen President, and was appointed chairman of a committee to draft by-laws and rules for the new company. He still has in his possession the manuscript of the first code of laws ever adopted in that region, in the formation of which he was mainly instrumental. At the ensuing election, he was made magistrate for the district. September 12, 1859, he started home for his family, arriving in Greenville November 1. The consideration of the hardships and inconveniences to which they would be exposed in that as yet uncivilized country, finally decided him to forego what he considered a sure fortune in that land of gold; although he has never regretted his mountain trip, and considers himself well paid by his rich experience, for the journey and sacrifices made. After his return he worked and improved his farm for two or three years; it is now included within the corporate limits of the city of Greenville. Since 1863 he has been engaged in the insurance business, which seems particularly adapted to his tastes, and he has now a well established and profitable general insurance and real estate business. He has been identified with every public enterprise in Greenville to the extent of his means and ability, being especially interested in planning and building churches, school-houses, and railroads. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for several years, although his domestic tastes have prevented him from devoting much of his time to its work. He is also a member of the Good Templars' Society, having held

several offices in that body, including the presidency. He had a religious training from his early childhood, both his parents being old-fashioned Methodists, and his father's house the preacher's home. He and his wife have long been members of the Greenville Congregational Church, which they joined soon after its organization. His political principles we give in his own language: "I early believed our Government was a government of the people, consequently, I am a Democrat from principle; and, as principles never change, being, like truth, immutable, I am still a Democrat." He married, at Niles, Michigan, September 18, 1849, Sarah E. Griffith, a native of Sussex County, Delaware. He says of her: "We have been married twenty-eight years; and all the time she has been the truest, best, and noblest of companions, and whatever success in life I have had, I owe very much to my dear wife." They have three children,—one son and two daughters. The son, Mortimer E. Crane, is married, and, with his uncle, Joseph Griffith, in the dry-goods business. The elder daughter, Emma G., is the wife of Charles G. Godfroy, a rising lawyer of Grand Rapids; the younger, Lillie F., is a young lady of twenty, residing with her parents at Greenville. Mr. Crane has ever been a temperance man, never during his life having drunk a glass of spirituous or intoxicating liquor. He has never used tobacco, and, in regard to profanity, says: "I have, on all occasions, been able to express my contempt or indignation to the full satisfaction of all concerned, without using profane language. I never can use any appellation belonging to Deity, except with the utmost reverence and love to my Heavenly Father."

**D**ERBY, JOHN PERLEY, Wholesale Grocer, East Saginaw, Michigan, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 31, 1822. His parents, John and Rebecca (Punchard) Derby, were both natives of Salem, Massachusetts, where they resided for many years. His father went to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he died in 1874, at the age of seventy-nine years, having led an industrious and honorable life. Mr. Derby is the eldest of a family of ten children. He was educated at Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated from the Teachers' Seminary with a good knowledge of mathematics and English literature. One of his earliest characteristics was industry, to which he added zeal and energy in all that he undertook. When he was sixteen years old, he entered the counting-room of his mother's only brother, Benjamin K. Punchard, who was Treasurer and manager of the Marland Manufacturing Company, at Andover. He remained in this establishment for a number of years, gaining a complete

knowledge of woolen manufacture. After leaving his uncle, he entered his father's store in Andover, and, when twenty-one, became his partner. After three years he removed to Danvers, Massachusetts, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1849 he sold his interests, with the expectation of going to San Francisco; but, owing to the remonstrances of his mother, he abandoned the idea. He removed to Cavendish, Vermont, and resumed manufacturing woolen goods, which he carried on for a number of years. He subsequently became agent and manager of the Salisbury Woolen Mills, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he removed in the spring of 1852, and took the position which had been held by James Horton for twenty-two years. About a month afterwards, the directors made some changes in the general management of the business, which led to the adoption of new rules. The operatives greatly opposed these, and were finally discharged. The struggle was one of the most bitter and strongly contested that had ever taken place in any manufactory in the country; but, in a month, the departments were filled, and the machinery in full operation. One year after Mr. Derby went to Salisbury, the company bought the interest of the Amesbury Woolen Manufacturing Company, which was consolidated with their own; making a total of six mills, fifty-two sets of machinery, and nine hundred operatives, under his management. After serving the company two years, Mr. Derby was attacked with a disease of the hip joint, which necessitated quiet; and, by the advice of eminent physicians, he rested for six months; when, finding that he could not get around without the aid of crutches, he resigned his position, and returned to Cavendish. In the summer of 1856, he settled in the town of South Reading, Massachusetts, where his health gradually improved. He remained here about one year; in the meantime, attending to some business in Boston. In the fall of 1857, he was advised to go to Leavenworth, Kansas; and, while on his way there, he met a friend who induced him to visit East Saginaw, Michigan. Being pleased with the place and its business prospects, he immediately removed there with his family, and opened negotiations with Hon. John F. Driggs, for the sale of his stock of merchandise. Subsequently, he engaged in business for himself, and, for the past twenty years, has been very successful. During this time, he was, for two years, Superintendent of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company. Mr. Derby is a Republican; he has never accepted public offices. He was first married to Frances M. Gay, of Cavendish, Vermont. She died in the winter of 1859, leaving one child. He was again married, to Miss Jenny E. Williams, of Detroit, Michigan, in March, 1863. The Derby Block, which he built, is the finest in the city, consisting of five large stores; the first floors of which are required for his business. Mr. Derby leads

the trade in his line; and his success may, in a great measure, be attributed to his adherence to cash principles, and his personal supervision of his business. No man better deserves the respect accorded him by the public than Mr. Derby.

**D**IVINE, HON. WESTBROOK, of Eureka, Montcalm County, was born at Rochester, Monroe County, New York, August 4, 1822. His father, Abraham A. Divine, was a carpenter and joiner in that State. His mother was of Hollandish descent, her maiden name having been Sarah Rosekrantz. His education was obtained in the common schools, and during two years' academic training at Kingston, New York, where his parents removed when he was seven years of age. When eleven years old, he lost an eye, by an accident, while working in a cotton factory at Eddyville. From boyhood, his inclinations led him to agricultural pursuits; and, at the age of sixteen, he left home and hired out, at ten dollars a month, to a farmer in Wayne County, Western New York. He worked on farms, at different places, until he had attained his majority; when, in the fall of 1843, he started for the West. He traveled by canal to Buffalo; thence by steamer to Detroit, where he bought an ox-team, and pushed his way through the wilderness. After a toilsome journey of ten days, he reached what is now the township of Eureka, Montcalm County, and settled on a plat of sixty acres of wild State lands. Unlike many of the early pioneers, Mr. Divine has remained where he originally settled. His farm has received additions, until he now owns two hundred and seventy acres of the finest land in the county; and, instead of the uninhabited and trackless wilderness, thriving settlements and flourishing towns have sprung up around him. When Mr. Divine came into the county, he was the only white man there. About one year after his arrival, January 26, 1845, he married Elizabeth Roosa, who is still living, with her husband, on the old homestead. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Divine has long been an active participant in every movement for the benefit of his county; and, almost without intermission, has represented it in some official capacity. In 1846 the county was made a township, and he was appointed one of the first Highway Commissioners. After serving in that position until 1850, he was elected first Township Clerk of Eureka, the county having been organized into separate townships. In the fall of the same year, he was elected Register of Deeds, and held that office four years. In 1856 he became Supervisor of his township, and, with the exception of a vacancy of two years, has held this office ever since, having been

re-elected nineteen times. In 1863 he was called upon to represent his district in the State Senate; and, after serving two years with distinction, was re-elected in 1865 by a largely increased majority. In 1867 he was appointed United States Assessor, under Johnson's administration, and held the office five years, when it was abolished by act of Congress. In 1875 he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, one of the Building Commissioners of the State House of Correction, at Ionia; and, on its completion, two years later, Governor Croswell appointed him one of the Board of Managers of that institution. This position he holds at the present time. For the past seven years, he has been President of the Excelsior Agricultural Society, of Ionia, Kent, and Montcalm counties. Such a record speaks for itself. In all his official positions, the highest welfare of the people has been his study; and the esteem in which he is held bears ample testimony to the fidelity which has always characterized his performance of duty. His political faith has been pledged to the Republican party since 1854, previous to which he had followed his father's footsteps and voted with the Democrats. He took an active and liberal interest in the construction of the Detroit, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad. Although not a professing Christian, he contributes largely to the support of the churches in his vicinity, and to every other good cause that comes within the sphere of his influence. He is now President of the People's Fire Insurance Company, of Ionia and Montcalm. By persistent industry and untiring personal effort, he has reached, from an humble beginning, his present influential position. He is a man of fine physique, tall, and well-built,—being six feet high, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. He has scarcely reached the prime of his strength and manhood.

**D**RIGGS, HON. JOHN F., Late of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, March 8, 1814; his father having removed to that locality from Connecticut just previous to that time. The grandfathers of Mr. Driggs were both Revolutionary soldiers, and natives of Connecticut, where his parents were born. When he was three years old, his father removed to the banks of the Susquehanna River, where he purchased a large tract of land near the great bend. Thence he removed to Fort Montgomery, in the highlands on the Hudson, where he resided until his son was twelve years old, when he removed to the village of Tarrytown. After residing there two years, he settled in the city of New York, where he and his wife both died. They left a large family of children, who inherited nothing except a moral and re-

ligious training, and such education as the migratory life of the father, and the limited school facilities of that day afforded. At the age of sixteen, John F. Driggs was apprenticed to learn the trade of sash, door, and blind manufacturing. Having accomplished this, he followed it as a journeyman for two years. He then commenced business as a master mechanic, and continued it until 1856, when he removed to East Saginaw, where he resided the remainder of his life. In 1838, he married a daughter of Rev. William C. Hawley, of New York City. He began business with only a few hundred dollars capital; but, by his energy, economy, and strict fidelity, it grew to be very extensive and successful. His father was a Jeffersonian Democrat; but, though strongly attached to his political principles, he was not, in the ordinary sense, a politician. While residing in the highlands of New York, he had, for neighbors, many who had been soldiers during the Revolution; and, to their stories of the war, Mr. Driggs was a frequent and delighted listener. He imbibed from them the patriotism of '76, and the love of constitutional liberty. To this cause, perhaps, in connection with the teachings of religious and patriotic parents, he was more indebted, than to any other, for that hatred of oppression and slavery, which was a cardinal principle of action with him throughout his life. At the period of which we are speaking, when he was only about eight years of age, there were but few slaves in New York; and when he first saw a colored man in the village of Peekskill, and was told by his father that he was a slave, the boy was so surprised and indignant that he besought his father to explain to him how any one could be a slave in this country after the Revolution had been fought, and the contest decided in favor of freedom. This, Mr. Driggs says, his father failed to make clear. From that time, he was intensely anti-slavery in his views and actions, "opposing every form of tyranny over the bodies and minds of men." He was one of the original members of the old Liberty or Free-soil party, but never was a candidate for any office, except in 1844, when he took an active part in a local reform movement, by which James Harper was elected Mayor of New York. Mr. Driggs was appointed, by the Common Council, Superintendent of the Penitentiary and public institutions on Blackwell's Island; and held the office two years, discharging the duties with fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the people. Having removed to Michigan in 1856, Mr. Driggs found Saginaw and the county strongly Democratic; but he connected himself with the minority; and, from that time, was an unwavering, consistent, and earnest supporter of the Republican party and the Union. As an evidence of the appreciation in which he was held by the people, we may say that, only two years after his residence there, he was elected President of the village

by a large majority over an old resident, who was a Democrat and popular lawyer; and, in 1859, he was nominated and elected a member of the Michigan Legislature, receiving three hundred and fifty-seven majority out of five hundred votes cast in his village, and thirty-one majority in the district, which gave three hundred Democratic majority on the rest of the ticket. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixth District, over James Birney, son of James G. Birney, a prominent lawyer, who had formerly been Lieutenant-Governor of the State. This district is composed of thirty counties, extending most of the way from the capital of the State to the mouth of the Montreal River, at the head of Lake Superior, including the entire Lake Superior regions, and the vast copper, iron, salt and lumber interests. For Representative from this district, which was a new one and considered very doubtful, Mr. Driggs received eight hundred and fifty-seven majority over John Moore, Democrat, a very popular and able lawyer. Shortly after the war commenced, Mr. Driggs aided his eldest son in raising a company of sharpshooters, which he commanded, and which rendered gallant service until the close of the war. In 1864, while Mr. Driggs was at his post in Washington, he received a unanimous renomination, and was elected by nineteen hundred majority. When he returned from the long session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, the Governor, who had previously tendered him the Colonelcy of the 10th Regiment, requested him to raise one of the six regiments which were allotted to his State under the last call for three hundred thousand men. Having been absent from his family for eight months, and every thing connected with the war just at that time being gloomy and unpromising, Mr. Driggs hesitated; but, when the noble and patriotic Blair said, "If we lose our country, we lose all," Mr. Driggs promptly responded, "I will try." The Governor gave him the appointment of all the officers; and, by a judicious selection of the field officers from men in actual service, and an equally careful choice of the line officers, the regiment was filled, and marched to the field in sixty days. At its departure, the officers, in appreciation of the energetic labors of their temporary commander, presented him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, costing four hundred dollars. This was the only regiment filled within the specified time; the others, being partially filled, were consolidated. Mr. Driggs' regiment reached Decatur, Alabama, just in time to aid in the defeat of General Hood. In Congress, he was faithful, energetic, and unceasing in his efforts to promote the vast interests of his extended district; and perhaps it is not saying too much, to assert that he was as eminently successful as any member from his State had ever been. He secured, during the thirty-eighth session, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for wagon roads, and two hundred thousand acres for the Portage Lake Ship Canal; hundreds of new post-offices, post-office appropriations, railroad land grant extensions, etc. During the Thirty-eighth Congress, he served on the Committee of Public Lands, and, at the commencement of the thirty-ninth, was appointed on the following committees: Public Lands, Mines and Mining, and Invalid Pensions; but, in consequence of an extensive correspondence, after serving for a limited period on all, he found his duties too great, and was compelled to withdraw from the last-named committee. He rarely was absent from the meetings of his committee, or lost his vote in Congress, which was always on the side of liberty. During the thirty-ninth session, he was mainly instrumental in securing an extension to the railroad grant in his district,—which was very satisfactory to his constituents; an extension of two years to the grant of the Chicago and North-western Railroad; a further appropriation of two hundred thousand acres of land to the Portage Lake Ship Canal; one hundred thousand acres for a similar purpose at Lac La Belle, Lake Superior; sixty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars for the mouth of the Saginaw River; an appropriation in aid of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad; and also labored diligently and successfully in securing a proper tariff upon iron, copper, salt, and lumber,—the four great interests of his district. In fact, so many were the appropriations of land secured by Mr. Driggs, for his district, that, during the second session of the Fortieth Congress, he was asked by a member, whether there were any public lands left in Michigan. During the war, no one not familiar with the facts can estimate the amount of labor he bestowed upon the wounded soldiers in hospitals at Washington; answering their letters, writing to their friends, etc. While discharging those duties, he visited Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Virginia; Annapolis, Maryland; Vicksburg, Mississippi; the Rapidan, and other places at the front. In all these positions, Mr. Driggs was true, faithful, and obliging. As an instance of his kindness of heart, when two Indians in his son's company were wounded, and died in hospital at Washington, Mr. Driggs had their bodies embalmed, and sent home to their friends at his own expense; not to gain applause, but to show the Indians that he and the country appreciated the sacrifice they had made upon the altar of freedom. During the Thirty-eighth Congress, Mr. Driggs had the gratification of voting for the Emancipation Act, which struck the shackles, at once and forever, from the limbs of four million human beings,—a fitting culmination to his life-long efforts in behalf of the slave. In conformity with his ceaseless efforts to benefit his State, and more directly the Saginaw Valley, Mr. Driggs was a warm supporter of the Northern Pacific Railroad project. He early compre-



hended the benefits which would accrue to the mining and commercial interests of Lake Superior, and to the agricultural, lumber, and salt interests of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, if the route could be secured southerly from Duluth, through the Upper Peninsula, and thence across the Straits of Mackinaw to the Saginaw Valley. In furtherance of this scheme, Mr. Driggs, in the fall of 1869, was appointed a delegate to the Oswego Convention, at Oswego, New York, which was called for the purpose of discussing the Northern Pacific Railroad project. Many eminent railroad men and engineers were present. Mr. Driggs, upon the nomination of the late Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New York, was elected President. Upon his return to East Saginaw, with characteristic energy, and aided by prominent citizens of all parties in the valley, he issued a call for a convention to be held in his city, to consider the question of the shortest and most feasible route, and the best means for promoting the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The convention was largely attended, nearly two hundred delegates being present, and letters were received from many who were unable to go, expressing their sympathy with the object. The able paper read by Mr. Driggs on this occasion, a work of great labor, contains a vast amount of information respecting the history of the Lake Superior region, its mines and commerce, and of the Lower Peninsula through which the road was designed to pass. A vote of thanks was tendered to him by the convention for this paper. Had he remained in public life, it is very probable that Mr. Driggs would have molded into practical shape this great scheme of internal improvement to the State of Michigan. In 1870 Mr. Driggs again received the nomination to Congress from his district, but was defeated by misrepresentation and recreant party leaders. After the death of President Lincoln, Mr. Driggs was appointed one of the Congressional Committee to accompany the remains to Springfield, Illinois, for interment. He assisted Senator Harlan, Clark Mills, and others, in organizing the National Lincoln Monument Association, being elected Vice-President of the body. After his retirement from political life, he devoted himself to the management of his private business. In the winter of 1875-76, he received a severe shock from a fall on the ice; and, from that period to the time of his death, December 17, 1877, he experienced several strokes of paralysis, which finally terminated his life. As was truly said in an obituary notice, in one of the journals of his city: "In the death of Mr. Driggs, Saginaw Valley loses one of the ablest and most consistent of her public men, and one whose loss will be more deeply felt, as, from year to year, men come to acknowledge, without prejudice, his real strength and excellence, as a legislator, citizen, and friend."

**ELLSWORTH, CHARLES CLINTON**, of Greenville, Michigan, was born January 29, 1824, in the village of West Berkshire, Franklin County, Vermont. His mother, Bathama Ellsworth, died when he was but two years old. His father, William C. Ellsworth, was a native of Connecticut, and removed to Vermont at an early day. He was a physician of considerable eminence, and was several times elected to the Legislature of Vermont. He lived to be eighty-nine years old, and practiced his profession until he was over eighty. At that age, he rode horseback with as much zest as at sixteen. C. C. Ellsworth attended the common schools of Berkshire, and the academy at Bakersfield, Vermont; the latter institution exerted a wonderful influence upon the people of Franklin County. Here Mr. Ellsworth received instruction in the ordinary English branches. He had many discouragements in early life, as he was without a mother, and his father was absorbed in his profession; but, having a taste for study, he succeeded, by determined effort, in acquiring some knowledge, and early resolved to become a lawyer. After leaving school, he taught one winter in Vermont, and then went to Howell, Livingston County, Michigan, for the purpose of reading law with his brother-in-law, Josiah Turner, who was then a practicing attorney; he was afterwards County Judge and Judge of Probate, and, for the last twenty years, has been one of the Circuit Judges of the State. Mr. Ellsworth remained at Howell, teaching school in winter and reading law, until he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. In 1849 he was appointed, by John S. Barry, then Governor of Michigan, to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Livingston County. At that time, he resided at Howell, but, soon after, removed to the new county of Montcalm. In the spring of 1851, he settled in Greenville, then a small village of about two hundred inhabitants, where he has since continued to reside. Here the sparsely settled country afforded but little occupation for a lawyer, but Mr. Ellsworth determined to remain; and, after several years, built up a moderately paying business. In the spring of 1863, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Paymaster of Volunteers, and held the position until the close of the war. He was not attached to any regiment, but was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and discharged his duties faithfully. During the first years of the war, his services were fully given to the Government in raising men for the army. In the fall of 1852, he was elected to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature, and served as Representative for the county of Montcalm for the two succeeding years. He was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of Montcalm County after 1853; and, in the fall of 1876, he was elected to the Lower House of Congress. He has been connected with all enterprises of local importance in Greenville and Montcalm County, and was

influential in bringing through the town the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad. He joined the society of Odd-Fellows at Howell, in 1849, and passed through the chairs. After removing to Greenville, he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, with which he is now in full fellowship. He has been a constant worker in the cause of temperance, and has belonged to the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and Good Templars. He was educated a Universalist, his father having been one in sentiment, though not a member of any religious body. During a revival in Greenville, Mr. Ellsworth became interested in religion, and, soon after, joined the Methodist Church, that being, at the time, the only religious organization in the village. He has since united with the Congregational Church, but has not materially changed his religious views. He was a Democrat until the Fremont campaign and Kansas troubles, when he became a Republican, and has since acted with that party. He married, in October, 1850, Elizabeth Gay, daughter of Edward F. and Clarissa Gay, of Howell, Michigan. Mr. Gay, although living in a strongly Democratic State, was a firm Abolitionist during the early antislavery agitation. He was also a valiant champion of the temperance cause, and kept a public temperance house.

**EDWARDS, EDWARD BRACE**, Real Estate Dealer, of Greenville, was born March 8, 1827, in Broome County, New York. His grandfather was Jonathan Edwards, a Scotchman, who leased the old Trinity Church property for ninety-nine years. His father, David Edwards, was born in Connecticut, and married Polly Howard, subsequently removing to Broome County, New York. Their family consisted of eleven children,—three sons and eight daughters. Mr. Edwards, the second son and seventh child, left home when he was ten years old, and earned his living, at the same time securing a common-school education. When twenty years of age, he entered the employment of Louman & Dougherty, on the York and Erie Railroad, at Pondada, remaining with them eight years. In 1852 he went to Hornellsville, New York, and built the first three miles of the Attica and New York Railroad. In 1853 he began work for Louman, Waters & Fitch, on the Niagara Road, just below the Suspension Bridge, where he remained until his removal to Greenville, Michigan, February, 1854. There he located twenty-two hundred acres of pine land, and afterwards bought the hotel known as Keith's Exchange. This he kept for nearly a year, and then bought a store, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1861. The next two years he followed farming; and, in 1863, built, in Greenville,

the Eureka Flouring-mill, which he sold soon afterwards. From 1867 until 1869 he was engaged in mercantile business; since then he has been dealing in real estate. He has built a large number of stores and dwellings in Greenville; and, in 1875, built the finest business block in the city. He has platted four pieces of land in the city; and has, by his dealings in real estate, become a wealthy and influential man. During his twenty-three years of business life in Greenville, he has had but two lawsuits. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Odd-Fellows' Lodge. Mr. Edwards has always been a Democrat. He has never aspired to political office, but has several times been called upon to represent the people of his locality; having been a Justice of the Peace, in New York, and an Alderman of Greenville. He married, in Ionia, June 13, 1868, Miss Sarah Roe, a former resident of Berrien County.

**FARGO, HIRAM B.** of Greenville, Michigan, was born June 1, 1833, at Busti, Chautauqua County, New York. He is the youngest of the six sons of Daniel Fargo, Jun., and Margaret (Devendsoff) Fargo. In 1838 his father removed to Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan. In 1848 the family settled on a new farm in Montcalm County. Hiram B. Fargo worked for a while in a saw-mill during the summer months, and attended school in winter. His older brothers left home, but he remained with his parents until their death, and was engaged in farming from 1852 to 1865. At first, he suffered all the hardships and trials incident to early settlers in Western Michigan, but gradually surrounded himself with comforts and luxuries. In 1865 he settled in Greenville, where he built a home, and engaged in mercantile business in the firm of Fargo, Schnott & Cole. Two years later, he became sole proprietor, and conducted the business alone three years. Afterwards, in the firm of Fargo & Belknap, he built the first brick business block in Greenville. This firm also bought a half interest in a sash, door, and blind factory. In 1873 Mr. Belknap took entire charge of the lumber and manufacturing property, and Mr. Fargo owned and controlled the mercantile interest. He is now engaged in the grocery business. Since 1867, he has been Postmaster of Greenville. He was President of Greenville two terms; and, on its incorporation into a city, served two terms as Alderman. In December, 1860, he married Josephine E. Peck, whose parents were early settlers in Montcalm County. Her father, Enos T. Peck, was the first Clerk of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Fargo are members of the Congregational Church. In 1847, when Mr. Fargo first settled in Montcalm County, there were





*James Fraser*

Fraser & Neave Ltd. Singapore

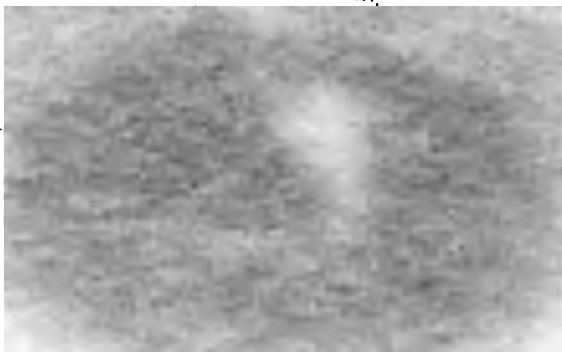
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only a few shanties, one house, and a saw-mill in Greenville. With two older brothers, he spent one winter in a shanty in the woods. They felled trees for their cattle to browse upon, as there was no fodder. Mr. Fargo experienced hardships which now seem unendurable; but they developed in him a strength of character, a self-reliance and ability, which make him one of the representative men of his locality. He is an unassuming, honest, generous man, who exerts a strong influence for good in the community.

**F**RASER, JAMES, late of Bay City, a Pioneer of Michigan, and a prominent citizen throughout the northern portion of the State, especially in the Saginaw Valley, was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1803. Of humble but respectable parentage, he received an education rather superior to that which is usually accorded to boys in his station in life, and early acquired those habits of industry and business qualifications for which the Scotch are proverbial. When quite young, he engaged in business for himself, and accumulated some two or three thousand dollars, which he brought with him to America, in the year 1829. Like many others from the old country, who came here with money, he expended it in learning the ways of the people, before adding to the amount. Mr. Fraser's first enterprise was an attempt, in company with two or three of his fellow-countrymen, to erect a saw-mill on Paint Creek, near Rochester, in Oakland County. After passing a jolly winter in their "bachelor's hall," paying extravagant prices for their supplies, and for labor, in preparing for the erection of the mill, they began to have some misgivings as to the sufficiency of their finances to carry on the enterprise. Mr. Fraser found his means reduced to less than one hundred dollars in ready cash, and abandoned the mill, with all the prospects of future wealth from it, and went to Detroit. There he established a small grocery, near the old market, which then stood at the junction of Jefferson and Woodward avenues. Mr. Fraser made money rapidly; and, in 1832, married Miss Elizabeth Basley, a young English lady, who, with her parents, had emigrated from London the year previous. After remaining in business at Detroit till the autumn of 1833, Mr. Fraser determined to remove to Saginaw, and occupy a tract of land, which he had previously purchased, on the Tittibawassee River. At that time, there was no wagon road between Flint and Saginaw,—the usual mode of travel between the two points being on horseback; but Mrs. Fraser, having a young child, could not endure the fatigue of a horseback-ride of forty miles; so some other means of conveyance had to be provided. Mr.

Fraser's fertile genius always found a way to accomplish his purposes; and he had an ox-sled arranged with a comfortable seat, upon which Mrs. Fraser rode, while Mr. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser's father and mother, who accompanied them to their new home, rode on horseback. The time of performing the journey through the wilderness was prolonged beyond their expectations; and their supplies became so reduced as to oblige them to stop at the first white man's house to which they came, to procure bread necessary for the young mother. Mr. Fraser occupied his log house, like other pioneers of the country, for two or three years, directing the clearing and cultivation of his farm; but finding a more profitable employment of his own time in exploring the wilderness and selecting choice locations and tracts of land. These he purchased from the Government, and gathered a golden harvest from the immigrants and speculators of 1836. During the early part of that year, he removed his family to Saginaw City, and never returned to his farm. During the years of 1836 and 1837, which ruined the prospects of many an enterprising Michigan man, Mr. Fraser's course was such that he saved money at a time that enabled him to take advantage of the depression that followed. He was ever ready to sell property when he could get a large profit; and effected many good bargains by making sure of a sale before the purchase was made. Previous to 1836, very little attention was given to the lower portion of Saginaw River; but, during that year, Judge Miller purchased a tract of land, and laid out the town of Portsmouth, while that portion of territory that is now Bay City proper, was an Indian reservation. Soon after this, Mr. Fraser secured the organization of a stock company, in which he was a large share-holder; they purchased the reservation, and laid out the town of Lower Saginaw, the name of which was afterwards changed to Bay City. The company made some improvements; but the great crash of 1837 caused a suspension of operations, many of the share-holders going into bankruptcy. The stock was then purchased, jointly, by James Fraser, Daniel H. Fitzhugh, and James G. Birney, who made a division of the property,—each portion being so managed that Bay City, now a prosperous town of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, has been built upon the tract. Mr. Fraser's wife, of whom mention has been made, died at Saginaw, in 1848, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters. The sons have since all died; the three daughters are living, married to men who hold prominent positions in the business circles of the valley: the youngest daughter occupies, for a summer residence, the farm upon which her father settled in an early day, which has become one of the finest in Michigan. In 1850 Mr. Fraser married Miss Susan Moulton; the fruit of the second marriage was one daughter; she resides with her mother, who is now the

wife of Hon. William McMaster, of the province of Ontario. Aside from managing his heavy real estate interests, Mr. Fraser has been extensively engaged in other business operations. He early entered upon the manufacture of lumber, having built an extensive water-mill, in 1844, which he operated, on the Kawkawlin River. He was soon after interested in two steam-mills on the Saginaw River; he had an extensive lumber-yard in Chicago; manufactured salt, and was a pioneer in all the projects which have served to develop the resources of the Saginaw Valley. While the want of roads prevented others from going frequently from one portion of the valley to the other, Mr. Fraser, on horseback, seemed almost ubiquitous, so rapidly would he ride over the country attending to his varied interests. He was kind, genial and companionable, hospitable in the extreme, and had a prominence in the Saginaw Valley such as no other has attained. When he passed away, he left an estate valued at one million dollars. In 1856 he removed to Bay City, living there until 1864, when he went to Brooklyn for a winter, and then to Westport, Connecticut, where he was living at the time of his death, in January, 1866.

**FINCH, EDWIN D.**, of Stanton, Michigan, present Register of Montcalm County, was born in Ulster County, New York, March 14, 1838, but removed with his parents, while still an infant, to Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Solomon F. Finch, was a native of Delaware County, New York, and had been a lumberman in his early days; but, after coming West, engaged in farming occupations. His mother, Elizabeth (Brown) Finch, was also a native of New York, having been born in Sullivan County. Both his parents are still living, in Portage County, Ohio. Edwin D. Finch is essentially a self-educated man; he attended school, and alternated study with farm work, until the age of seventeen, when he had made sufficient progress in his studies to secure a place as teacher. For seven years, the routine of his life embraced teaching, study, and farming, until, at the age of twenty-four, he turned his attention to telegraphing, obtaining his first position at Burlington, Iowa. This business he pursued,—being promoted successively to positions at Mitchell, Indianapolis, Peru, and Kokomo, Indiana,—until 1866. He then resigned his position at Kokomo, where he had charge of the telegraph, railroad, and express office on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, to enter into the lumber business at Stanton, in which place he had bought some wooded land, in addition to some land which he had taken up from the Government in 1860. He engaged principally in the

manufacture of shingles, which he carried on until 1876. At one time, he became very seriously affected by the dishonesty of a contractor to whom he had made advances; but, while obliged to lose considerably himself, he so managed his business that he was the only sufferer. Having been Deputy Register for four years, in 1876 he was elected Register of Montcalm County. While in the township of Day, he held the position of Supervisor for two terms. Mr. Finch has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-four years, and is a member of the Board of Trustees, and a steward in that body. He has always devoted himself in politics to the interests of the Republican party. He married, in June, 1860, at Lebanon, Ohio, Martha H. Corwin. This union has been blessed with five children. It may be mentioned, as worthy of note, that, while Mr. Finch is one of a family of six,—five of whom are married and heads of families,—not a death has occurred in their family circle in thirty-six years.

**FARNSWORTH, ARPHAX, M. D.**, East Saginaw, Michigan, is the son of Asa and Abigail (Brown) Farnsworth, and was born in Lewis, Essex County, New York, on the 25th of January, 1829. His father, who was a farmer, settled in this county in 1810. During the War of 1812, he served in Captain Levi Brown's company of militia,—taking part in the battle of Plattsburg, and was highly commended for his coolness and bravery on that occasion. He was, for many years, a deacon in the Baptist Church, the duties of which position he faithfully discharged until the time of his death. He was most highly esteemed as a citizen and Christian gentleman, commanding, to an unusual degree, the respect and confidence of a community for over half a century. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters. In 1861, during the late war, one son lost his life in the army. Doctor Farnsworth attended the district schools, and also a select school, in Lewis; after which he taught during the winter, and assisted in the work on his father's farm in the summer months. After attending the St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, New York, for one year, he went to McGrawsville, where he entered the Manual Labor School, founded by Gerrit Smith. Here he passed three years of faithful, laborious study, in preparation for future usefulness. In 1856 he began the study of medicine, with Doctor Brown, of Hosmer, New York; and, in 1857, attended the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio, whence he graduated, with honors, in 1859. He immediately sought the enterprising city of East Saginaw, Michigan, where he located, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession.



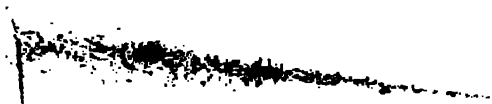




Eng'd by Geo. F. Jerome N York

Henry M. Gullis







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Doctor Farnsworth first introduced homeopathy into this section of country; and, although the new system was not cordially received at first, his skillful treatment of diseases soon won the confidence of the people, and an extensive practice. He held the positions of City Physician and United States Pension Surgeon, for a term of years. He is considered a worthy member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, and was a member of that denomination; but, during the three years spent in college, his views underwent a change. He is now a believer in the harmonial philosophy, and the eternal unfolding and progression of the soul. His political ideas are in accordance with those of the Republican party. In 1858, on the 20th of October, he was married to Miss Hattie L. Niles, of Amber, New York. Doctor Farnsworth has gained the esteem and confidence of the people, as being a man of honor and a skillful physician. Happy in his domestic relations, and in the enjoyment of a competency, he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

**FULLER, HENRY MERRILL**, a prominent citizen of Greenville, Michigan, son of Judge Lucius and Candice (Newell) Fuller, was born at Orwell Hill, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1825. His father's family consisted of sixteen children, eight of whom survive. The eldest son, Edwin, was a journalist of some distinction. The second son, Allan, was a prominent member of the New York bar, Judge of Boone County, Illinois; and, during the war, was Adjutant-General of Illinois. James Ensign, the third son, was for some years a prominent teacher. He was an officer in the army during the Mexican War, and died at Vera Cruz. Henry Fuller early exhibited an inclination for business, and, at the age of fifteen, resolved to free himself from the restraints of school, and face the world for himself. He started out with a capital of only one dollar and fifty cents; but he was endowed with indomitable perseverance and untiring energy, which crowned his earliest efforts with success. He first obtained employment as a vender of stencil plates; but his ambition soon led him to engage in the business on his own account, which he did with remarkable success. He manufactured the plates, employing agents to sell them, and soon had a business extending over the Canadas and many of the States. He next entered his brother's printing-office, and served an apprenticeship of four years. During this time, he married, Miss Sarah Nicholson, of Warsaw, New York. In 1846 he was employed on the Chicago daily *Journal*, which position he left to assume charge of the Joliet (Illinois) *Democrat*. Later, he purchased the Lockport (Illinois) *Telegraph*,

which, under his management, soon took high rank among the journals of that day. In 1850, becoming infected with the popular "gold fever," he disposed of his property, fitted out an expedition, and started overland for California, arriving at Hangtown, now Placerville, in August of that year. He first engaged in buying and selling horses, which competition soon compelled him to abandon. He invested money in several mining speculations, which proved disastrous. He then organized a company and built a quartz mill, which also proved a losing enterprise. Depleted in purse, but not disheartened, he took up a large ranch at Rose Valley, near the Yuba River, and planted it with potatoes. He had an immense yield, which he sold at the enormous price of six dollars per bushel. While engaged in potato raising, he obtained a charter from the State Legislature, and built a toll-road from Eureka to Grass Valley, which also was a pecuniary success. From the proceeds of the last two ventures, he restored his fallen fortunes. In 1854 he left his ranch, and again entered upon the newspaper business, purchasing an interest in the Nevada City *Journal*. This enterprise he successfully carried on until 1856, when a fire destroyed nearly the whole business portion of the city, including the *Journal* office. He then returned East, arriving in 1857 at Greenville, then a little hamlet in the pine woods of Northern Michigan. Here were magnificent forests of pine yet untouched; and the inhabitants of the embryo city of Greenville were totally unconscious of the vast wealth within their grasp. Few were engaged in lumbering, the only outlet being by means of rafts floated down Flat River. Mr. Fuller saw the grand possibilities for the future of the lumber business here, and, immediately purchasing a mill and a large tract of pine, commenced the manufacture of lumber. When the civil war broke out, he was among the first to enter the service of his country. He enlisted as a private in the First United States Lancers, but was soon promoted to the rank of Quartermaster. The regiment was never mustered in, as the Government decided not to employ that branch of the service. Mr. Fuller was very popular with his brother officers, and men; and, upon retiring from the regiment, was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain, as a token of their regard and esteem. He at once obtained a commission as Captain, raised a company, and went again into the service. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; after being exchanged, he found himself ruined in health, and compelled to resign. He returned to Greenville, and re-entered the lumber business, in which he has since been extensively engaged. He has also been occupied in other enterprises, all of which have been successful. He is President and principal owner of the stock of the Greenville Gas-light Company, which, under his management, has taken place among the permanent institutions of the

city. He is an extensive landed proprietor, owning considerable real estate in Greenville, and large tracts of valuable lands in the lumber regions. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and has contributed largely to every enterprise of public interest. The vigor and energy with which he pushes to a successful completion every project, either public or private, which he undertakes, have given him a prominent position among the business men of the community. He has never sought political preferment, although he has served a term as Alderman of Greenville. Mr. Fuller is a Mason of high rank, having taken thirty-two degrees, there being but one higher in the order. In 1871 he married his second wife, Miss Cynthia A. Stratford, daughter of Dr. H. K. Stratford, of Chicago. He has had a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living. The family are all members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Fuller is a pleasant companion, an earnest and devoted friend; and, in all the relations of life, is highly esteemed for his integrity and unwavering adherence to the cause and principles which he believes to be right.

**FENN, OSCAR**, Lumber Merchant, of Stanton, Michigan, was born at Medina, Medina County, Ohio, June 25, 1836. His parents, Daniel D. and Adaline (Gardner) Fenn, were originally from New York State, and settled in Ohio at an early day. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. Oscar Fenn, by diligent application during the meager time offered for mental cultivation, acquired a good common-school education, attending school in winter, and working on the farm during the remainder of the year. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching, and pursued that vocation successfully. His time and attention were mainly directed to agricultural pursuits until he arrived at the age of thirty years. In 1866 he removed from Ohio to Stanton, Michigan, where he engaged in the dry-goods and grocery trade, and was employed as a clerk in the store of D. M. Gardner for the term of six months, after which he entered into partnership with his employer, and continued in trade until the year 1872. He then sold his interest in the mercantile business, and formed a copartnership with E. D. Finch in the real estate business, buying and selling land and village property quite extensively. His business talent and integrity won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and recommended him as a person worthy of public favor. In the fall of 1872, he was elected Register of Deeds, and re-elected in 1874, holding the office two terms,—four years,—and discharging its duties with ability and to the entire satisfaction

of both his constituents and political opponents. He combined with the duties of his office, real estate transactions and the manufacture of shingles, in both of which he was eminently successful. In 1875 he abandoned the real estate business, and purchased a first-class mill; and continued the manufacture of shingles, in which he is now engaged, manufacturing and marketing from ten to twelve millions annually. He is an active member of the Republican party, and, as chairman of its organization in his county, conducted the campaign of 1876 in a very effective manner, nearly doubling the majorities of 1874. He has held many minor positions of public trust; has been Township Treasurer three years, President of the village, member of village Board, one of the School Board for seven years, and is an active friend of educational interests. He is a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and one of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Fenn is a thorough temperance man, and is in full sympathy with every kind of mental, moral, and political reform. He married, on the 13th day of March, 1861, Miss Salina E. Wilson; who died March 10, 1872, leaving two children—girls—still living. He was again married, November 6, 1873, to Miss Kate C. Wallace, daughter of A. C. Wallace, of Birmingham, Michigan. They have one son, three years old. Mr. Fenn was among the early pioneers of Stanton; he has had large and extensive dealings, with the laboring classes especially, and no one is more generally and universally respected. Active in business, and prompt in the just settlement of all demands against him, either for services rendered or for purposes of charity, it can be truly said that he has many friends and no enemies.

**FHEY, CONRAD**, Foreign Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent, of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born June 17, 1831, in the village of Allendorf, Germany. His father, Peter Fey, was a native of Allendorf, and was, for a number of years, its Mayor. His mother, Magdalina Fey, was born in Neider Klein, Germany. He attended the common schools of his native place, and was very fond of study, especially in the department of natural history. Prompted by the desire to become a good and useful man, when a mere boy, he gave all his leisure time to reading. His mother died when he was but two years of age; and his father, eleven years after. Left an orphan without means, he apprenticed himself to a tailor, and remained about two years; after which, in company with an older brother, he sailed for America, and arrived in New York the day he was fifteen years old. He immediately went to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked at his trade for five years. He then learned the art of cut-

ting, at which he was engaged for two years. In 1853 he removed to Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan, and opened a clothing store. He carried on a successful business for ten years; when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to seek less confining employment. In 1862 he removed to East Saginaw, and engaged as clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment. He subsequently opened a retail grocery, in which, together with buying and selling land, he was engaged until 1871. Since that time, he has been employed in foreign exchange and passage, insurance and notary business, buying and selling lands, and loaning money on real estate. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term. He also served in a special session in 1874. He became a member of the Board of Water Commissioners in 1870, and retained the office six years. He was President of the Workmen's Mutual Benefit Association, of Michigan, for some time; and, for four years, of the Working-men's Mutual Benefit Association of East Saginaw. He was President and Vice-President of the Board of Underwriters, of East Saginaw, for two years. In 1864 he became a member of the society of Free Masons. He was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith; but, when he was sixteen years old, on account of a disturbance in the church at Detroit, he left it and joined the Congregational denomination, of which he has since been a steadfast member. He was a War Democrat until 1865, when he united with the Republican party. He married, April 16, 1855, Miss Theresa Hochen, a native of Germany. They have three children.

**GILBERT, GILES**, Lumber Merchant, of Stanton, Montcalm County, Michigan, adds another to the large number of those whom Michigan now reckons among her sons, but whose early days were spent in New York State. His native place was Pike, Wyoming County, New York, where he was born September 7, 1840; being the youngest of the eight children of Hiram and Maria Gilbert. His mother's maiden name was Weller. His father was a poor but industrious farmer, who afforded his children the best education that his circumstances permitted, which, in those days, was rather meager. Giles, being the youngest boy, fared a little better, on that account, than his brothers; in addition to a common-school education, he received the benefit of an academic training at the Genesee Conference Seminary. After leaving school, he continued his labors on the farm until 1861, when the country was called to arms; and he responded by enlisting in the 17th New York Infantry. He passed through all the battles of the Potomac campaign, except Antietam; was wounded, and taken prisoner, at the second battle of

Bull Run, but was soon after exchanged. In a short time after the battle of Chancellorsville, in which he participated, he received his discharge, his term of service having expired, and returned to his work on the farm, until the spring of 1865, when he determined to take Horace Greeley's advice, and go West. He decided to locate in Michigan, and settled in Stanton, where he invested his savings in the general mercantile trade, in partnership with E. K. Wood. This business soon embraced extensive lumbering, in connection with merchandise; and continued for nearly ten years, increasing steadily until 1874. Mr. Gilbert then gave up mercantile pursuits, and invested in pine lands, building a mill at Derby Lake, Sidney Township. This mill is considered the best in that section of the country, and manufactures, on an average, from three to four million feet a year. Mr. Gilbert has never allowed his name to be used as that of a candidate for public office. He is an "out-and-out" business man; and, although always ready to lend financial aid to every good public enterprise, chooses rather to forego the toils and responsibilities of public life. He has always supported the Republican party, and advocates its political principles. While still living in Wyoming County, New York, Mr. Gilbert married, in April, 1868, Miss Frances Smith. Wells Gilbert, now a bright boy seven years old, is their only child. Mr. Gilbert's whole business is conducted under his personal supervision, and he keeps himself thoroughly acquainted with every detail. He is never caught "napping," and his integrity is unquestioned; his industry and perseverance are universally acknowledged.

**GRABILL, ELLIOTT FINLEY**, Greenville, Editor and Proprietor of the Greenville *Independent*, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1837. He attended the common schools, and subsequently became a student in the classical department of Oberlin College, Ohio, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the age of sixteen, he began to learn the printer's trade, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and finished an apprenticeship of three years. By working at his trade, and teaching school in vacation, he secured means to go through college. April 19, 1861, he enlisted, with a company of students of Oberlin College, and was mustered into the 4th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served during the whole civil war. In October, 1863, he was examined before General Carey's Board, for a position in the colored service, which was then a new organization. November 5, 1863, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 5th Regiment of United States colored troops, enlisted in Ohio. He remained in this regiment until October 4, 1865; and, during the time,

was promoted to Captain, and was brevetted Major for meritorious conduct. He served under Rosecrans in the Kanawha Valley; under Banks, in the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia; in the Army of the Potomac, under all its commanders, from McClellan to Grant; and in the North Carolina campaign, of Schofield. He shared in many important engagements, among which were: the first battle of Winchester, Virginia; Port Republic; Antietam; second Bull Run; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; New Market Heights, on the James; various attacks on the defenses of Richmond; the first attack on Petersburg, and the greater part of its siege; the capture of Fort Fisher; and the occupation of Raleigh, North Carolina. After his army life, of nearly five years, in February, 1866, he became proprietor and editor of the *Greenville Independent*, then the only newspaper in Montcalm County, Michigan, and has since satisfactorily conducted it. He is a Republican in politics, and has served his party actively and effectively. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a man of high social position. He is public-spirited, having been successfully connected with the material development of Greenville for twelve years. His career in civil and military service has secured for him a lasting reputation. Mr. Garbutt was married, March 8, 1865, to Anna S. Jenny, of Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio. They have had four children,—Florence Anna, Clara Emma, Carl Elliott, and Ethel Vincent. The eldest, Florence, died at the age of ten years.

**G**ARBUTT, HORACE IRVING, of Stanton, Michigan, was born July 27, 1842, in Garbuttville, Monroe County, New York. His grandfather, John Garbutt, emigrated from England, and settled, in 1806, with two brothers, at a place on the Rochester State Line Railroad, which they called Garbuttville. His father, John Volney Garbutt, was a farmer. Mr. Garbutt was a pupil of the Wesleyan Seminary, Genesee, New York, when the war of the Rebellion commenced. He enlisted in the 13th New York Regiment, was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and was detained eleven months by the Confederates. After his exchange, he was discharged, with his regiment, June 1863. He then commenced the study of law. Influenced by his father, he settled, in 1864, at Greenville, Michigan; there he read law and worked his farm, until his health failed. He entered a store at Winfield, Montcalm County, but still continued his studies. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Lake View. In 1869 he was elected County Clerk, and went to Stanton. He held this office for two terms, and was then admitted to the bar. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, in 1873, which office he held

for two years. He is one of the leading lawyers of Montcalm County, permanently located at the county seat. Mr. Garbutt is a Republican. He joined the Masons in 1870, and the Baptist Church in 1876. In 1864 he married Lucy Reniff.

**G**USTIN, RICHARD PROSPER, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in the county of Middlesex, Ontario, March 18, 1837. He is the son of Eliphalet and Sarah Ann (Edwards) Gustin. His father was born in New Jersey, and, while young, went with his family to the county of Norfolk, Canada. Subsequently, he moved to Middlesex County, Upper Canada, and was identified, for years, with the milling business. Mr. Gustin received a grammar-school education, in Canada. He spent one year at the Michigan University, and then served five years as an articled clerk, in the city of Toronto, Ontario. He attended all terms required, and was admitted a member at Osgood Hall. In 1861, owing to ill health, he visited Charleston, West Virginia, then the head-quarters of General Cox, and entered the service with Captain M. D. W. Loomis, Acting Quartermaster, who was then Chief Quartermaster on General Cox's staff. From Charleston, he was ordered, under Captain Loomis, to New Creek, Virginia,—the base of General Fremont's operations in that State. At that time, New Creek was a small station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty-one miles from Cumberland Ford. On Captain Loomis' arrival, he found nothing to shelter or supply an army, and so telegraphed to Colonel Clary, Chief Quartermaster. He replied: "Create a post." The command was literally obeyed; and, within three weeks, every thing necessary for the wants of a vast army was ready. Mr. Gustin was detailed to relieve Captain Harrison, at Cumberland, of quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipment, and transportation, and forward them to New Creek. Afterwards, he was at General Sigel's head-quarters, and served as chief clerk to Captain Loomis and Captain J. G. C. Lee, Acting Quartermaster at Hope Landing, on Aquia Creek, Warrenton Junction, and Alexandria. Subsequently, he served in the Quartermaster-General's office, on reports, returns, and roster. In October, 1863, he was appointed auditor and attorney for the Quartermaster's Department, at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1865 he resigned the position, and opened a United States claim office, in Baltimore. Being thoroughly posted in all branches of the United States service, his business was a success. He invested large amounts of money for private banks, and individuals, for whom he never lost a dollar. In April, 1866, he visited Bay City, and concluded that its future would be a bright one. He returned to Baltimore, sold his







EDWARD J. WILSON, A. C. S. D.

Yours Truly  
H. M. Gardner,





Yours  
H. M. [illegible]



business, and removed to Bay City, where he has since resided, and carried on the wholesale grocery and provision trade. Mr. Gustin, at first, transacted business alone; and afterwards with a partner, in the firm known as Gustin & Co. This was succeeded by Gustin & Merrill, which partnership lasted until January 1, 1877, when, by the admission of another partner, the firm became Gustin, Merrill & Co. This firm has one of the largest and most prominent wholesale establishments in the West. The stores were built especially for them, and consist of an imposing four-story brick building, with a frontage of forty-five, by a depth of ninety-five feet; an iron warehouse; and unsurpassed dock privileges. They keep on hand a very fine stock of groceries and lumbermen's supplies. They are extensive jobbers in flour, feed, oats, and hay; and have an elevator with a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels, operated by an engine of five-horse power. They make a specialty of handling choice brands of tobacco and cigars, and are agents for many of the leading tobacco houses in the country. Mr. Gustin is a Republican in politics. He is of medium height, of a delicate frame, and wears a full, well-trimmed beard. He is a man of substantial acquirements, keen penetration, cultivated tastes, and unaffected piety. He married, October 19, 1863, Rachel Smith, daughter of Hon. Henry Willmaster, of Norfolk, County, Ontario, Canada. They have seven children.

**G**ARDNER, DANIEL MILES, Merchant and Lumber Manufacturer, of Stanton, Montcalm County, was born at Skaneateles, New York, January 19, 1835. His father, Daniel Gardner, was a well-to-do farmer in that section of the State, and died when the subject of this sketch was only six months old. His mother, whose maiden name was Clarissa Steward, continued the management of the farm, assisted by four older brothers of Daniel M. Gardner, until he was twelve years old, when the family was broken up by her death. The farm was then sold, and the brothers branched out in various directions to face the realities of life. Daniel, who had received only the limited opportunities for education afforded by the common schools, in the intervals of occupation on the farm, went to live with his oldest brother on a farm he bought about nine miles from Skaneateles, and continued to work for him until he had reached the age of twenty. He now concluded it was time to start out in the world for himself, and commenced his career as clerk in a small country store, where he remained but a short time. The following year, collecting his earnings, he started for Michigan. This was in 1856; and his first location in business was at Cascade, ten miles south of Grand Rapids, where he remained for ten years, build-

ing up a very good business, and accumulating considerable property, as well as a reputation for business integrity more to be valued than money. In 1866 he left Cascade for Stanton, Michigan, then nothing more than a small settlement in the midst of forests of pine. He bought property adjoining the site of his present store, and continued business there until, before the end of the year, he had built the store in which he still carries on a general mercantile trade. At the same time, he engaged extensively in the lumber business, and now has a large mill, about six miles from Stanton, in which he manufactures shingles on a large scale. While still at Cascade, Mr. Gardner was appointed Postmaster of that place, and held the position for eleven years, until his removal to Stanton, of which he soon became Postmaster, and still holds the position. With the exception of a slight interval, he has been a Postmaster through all the changes of administration for twenty-two years; he has held the office longer than any Postmaster in the county, and, with one or two exceptions, in the State. At Cascade, he was Township Treasurer for three years, and Clerk of the town for one year. Though repeatedly urged to allow his name to be used for official positions at Stanton, he has always refused to do so. He spent the winter of 1874-75 in traveling through Europe, visiting England, Ireland, and France, combining business and pleasure on his trip. In the construction of the railroad from Ionia to Stanton, he took an active part, contributing freely of his means. He furnished all the ties used in building it, under contract. While professing Christian principles, Mr. Gardner is a member of no particular denomination, giving his cordial sympathy and support to all alike. He married, October 1, 1867, Polly Gardner, daughter of a prominent farmer at Medina, Ohio. Though bearing the same name, the families were only very distantly related. They have three children. Mr. Gardner has always been a Republican in politics. As a business man and citizen, he is universally respected and esteemed; and few names are better known than his in Montcalm and the adjoining counties.

**H**OWORTH, GEORGE, of Stanton, Michigan, one of the fifteen children of George and Maria (Shave) Howorth, was born in Beer-Regis, England, April 5, 1825, and emigrated to America in 1837. He worked on a farm, for his board, until he was of age; and gained the greater part of his education by reading and studying during the evenings. His father died in 1849, and Mr. Howorth took charge of the family for four years. The accidental piercing of his foot by the hook of a log-chain incapacitated him for work, and he was obliged to relinquish that

responsibility. After his recovery, he went to Michigan; and, for six years, worked on a farm in Berlin, Ionia County; and, for eleven years, in Bushnell, Montcalm County. During this time, he was Township Treasurer five years, and Supervisor two years. In 1873 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer; and went to Stanton, where he was Supervisor of the Township of Day for two years, and Coroner of Montcalm County for two years. He is now Treasurer of the County. Mr. Howorth is a Republican; before the organization of that party, he was an Abolitionist. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. When in Bushnell, he joined the United Brethren. He married Sarah Tanner, June 28, 1857, in Berlin, Ionia County, Michigan.

**H**ESS, MOSES B., late of East Saginaw, Michigan, was the son of David F. and Laura M. Hess. He was born in Verona, Oneida County, New York, July 3, 1821; and died February 2, 1878. He pursued his studies at Clinton Liberal Institute, in New York, remaining there two years and a half. He then went to Livingston County, Michigan, where he followed farming for a time; after this, he removed to Brighton, a village in the same county, and was engaged two years in the copper, tin, and sheet-iron business. Previous to the removal of the capital, he settled in Lansing; and, in 1847, became Assistant Postmaster and State Librarian. He retained these positions until 1850, when he received a resolution of thanks from the Senate and House for the faithful discharge of his duties. Mr. Hess removed to East Saginaw in 1850, and was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of that portion of the State. He held numerous positions of responsibility and trust. He was Treasurer of the village of East Saginaw two terms; and, while in that office, attended to the duties with marked fidelity, paying every order on presentation, and often using his own personal funds for that purpose. He occupied the positions of Postmaster, Register of Land-office, City Clerk, Supervisor, School Inspector, and, for several years, held the office of United States Land Commissioner. He was faithful and vigilant in the discharge of all his duties. His faith in the resources of this section was unbounded; and he contributed largely towards influencing immigration, and removing certain false impressions concerning the healthfulness and natural resources of Northern Michigan. Mr. Hess was one of the few who had confidence in the saline resources of the Saginaw Valley; and his energy and money were liberally expended towards securing legislation and capital which resulted in sinking the first well of the East

Saginaw Manufacturing Company. Thus was developed an element of wealth that has given the salt producing region of Michigan a national reputation, and contributed, as much as any other one thing, to the prosperity and marvelous growth of his city and the surrounding country. He also took an active interest in removing obstructions that impeded the navigation of the Saginaw River, thus opening our port to the commerce of the continent. He was active in securing improvements calculated to adorn the city, and was one of the first to take steps towards building the East Saginaw Street Railway, of which he was a Director. Mr. Hess was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was the first Master Mason of a lodge in East Saginaw. Politically, he was a stern and uncompromising advocate of Jeffersonian Democracy; and, for many years, took an active part in local and State politics. In 1864 he married Miss Cornelia W. Whitman, of Utica, New York, who died July 27, 1876. For two years previous to his death, Mr. Hess lived with his brother-in-law, John Nugent, at Albion, New York. In public and private life, by his energy, strict fidelity, honesty, candor, and faithfulness, he won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and retained it to the last. It may be truthfully written of Moses B. Hess, that he has not lived in vain.

**H**INDS, HON. HENRY HARRISON, of Stanton, was born October 9, 1840, near Montrose, Pennsylvania. He received a common-school education, and was employed as a clerk, in Montrose, for a number of years. In 1861 he enlisted in the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was made first sergeant of Company A. In the spring of 1862 his regiment was attached to fighting Phil. Kearney's division, and joined the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Hinds took part in the battles of the Peninsula campaign, in 1862, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the fall of the same year. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Chantilly, where General Kearney was killed. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and, soon afterwards, was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was again severely wounded at Chancellorsville, in the spring of 1863; and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg. He was one of the party that escaped from Libby Prison with Colonel Straight; but was recaptured, and confined in a dark dungeon for fifteen days. He was taken to Danville, Virginia, and from there to Macon, Georgia; was sent from the latter place to Charleston, and placed under fire of the Union guns. After remaining at Charleston six weeks, he was removed to Columbia, South Carolina; thence to Char-



*J. H. Hinds*

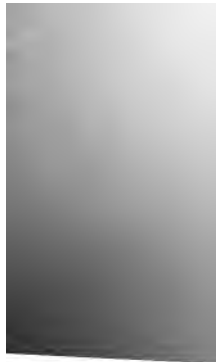
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*H. V. Fink*

*Eng. & Mach. Co. 13 Barclay St. N.Y.*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

lotte, North Carolina; and was finally paroled at Goldsborough. He entered the Union lines, after twenty months' imprisonment, March 1, 1865. He was commissioned Captain in 1864, while a prisoner of war; and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in the dry-goods trade, which he carried on for one year at Little Meadows. In the fall of 1866, he emigrated to Michigan, and settled at Stanton, where he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. He is, at present, largely interested in real estate, farming, etc. Mr. Hinds is an active Republican, and has, for years, held township, village, and school offices. He is Supervisor of his township, member of the village Board of Stanton, and a member of the Union School Board. He is also a member of the Board of Directory of the Peoples' Mutual Insurance Company, of Ionia and Montcalm counties,—a position he has held for a number of years. In 1872 he was elected Senator for the Twenty-seventh District of Michigan, and served two years. While in the Legislature, he was a member of the standing committees on Public Accounts, Education, Roads and Bridges, and Supplies, etc., besides serving on several special committees. On June 1, 1876, he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, member of the Board of Control of the State Public Schools; and, in 1877, he was reappointed to the same position, by Governor Croswell. His present term, as member of this Board, expires in 1881. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of Ionia Commandery, No. 11. He has been, for a number of years, Master of Stanton Star Lodge, No. 250, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in Rushville, Pennsylvania, in his native county, December 16, 1871, Mary E. Sherwood. They have two children,—Edna, born September 17, 1875; and Alma, born February 15, 1877.

**H**YDE, JUDGE JOHN, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in Cork, Ireland, June 27, 1838. He was the son of John and Ann (Perrott) Hyde. His father, a cooper by trade, died in 1843, and left the family without much means. Mr. Hyde attended the Christian Brother's School, and the private schools of Mr. Cottee and Mr. Troolig, in Cork, until he was twelve years old. In 1853 he became a member of the Catholic Young Men's Society, in Cork; attended all its lectures and literary exercises; and connected himself with several of the classes maintained in the institution for the improvement of its members. He also took part in most of the readings and debates of the literary club of the society. At an early age, he was apprenticed to his father's trade; and, in 1857, he went to London, where he worked as a mechanic until the autumn of 1858. In 1862 he

sailed for Canada, with his mother. They visited, for a few weeks, his maternal uncle, residing in Montreal; and then accepted an invitation from a cousin, who was Sheriff of Bay County, to visit Michigan. The lumber and salt interests of the Saginaw Valley, at that time, gave assurance of a promising future for Bay City, and Mr. Hyde determined to make that place his home. He was employed at his trade one year, and then served as a clerk in a dry-goods store, until 1867. In that year, on the invitation of Hon. Isaac Marston,—now Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State,—he entered the law office of Marston & Hatch, and studied law under their tuition. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court for Bay County. From 1870 to 1874, he was in partnership with Hon. A. C. Maxwell; and, from 1874 to 1876, with Fatio Colt, under the firm name of Hyde & Colt. In 1867 Mr. Hyde was elected a member of the Board of Education of Bay City. In 1870 he was nominated for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, on the Democratic ticket, in opposition to the Hon. James Birney,—now United States Minister at the Hague. The ward was strongly Republican, but he was defeated by only one vote. In 1874-75 he was Supervisor of the Fourth Ward. In 1876 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court by a majority of two hundred. Mr. Hyde is a Roman Catholic. He married, February 22, 1870, Annie M. Norris, of Kingston, Canada. His success, which has placed him among the prominent men of Bay City, may be attributed to his strong will, great ability, and untiring energy.

**H**OLMES, JUDSON DAVID, of Alpena, Michigan, was born in Dryden, Lapeer County, Michigan, May 23, 1843. He is the son of Enos B. and Martha (Clark) Holmes. His father was a farmer who, in 1850, removed to Milford, Oakland County; and, ten years later, removed to the city of Pontiac for the purpose of educating his children. There, while attending school, Judson Holmes enlisted, June 19, 1861, in Company F, Fifth Michigan Infantry. In September, 1861, he was mustered into service for three years, as corporal of the same company. He served with his regiment in the Peninsular campaign; and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Oaks, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, and Pittsburg Landing. July 19, 1863, on account of disability from ill health, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps; and, September 1, was appointed second sergeant of Company D, third battalion. September 6, 1864, he was discharged from service. He was at that time offered a Second Lieutenancy in a colored regiment, but

declined to accept it. On his return home he entered the high school at Pontiac; and, with the exception of two winters spent in teaching, remained a pupil there until 1867. In that year he began the study of law in the office of C. & C. S. Draper; and served at the same time as Treasurer and Constable of the Fourth Ward of Pontiac. In September, 1868, he was admitted to the bar; and, in July, 1869, permanently located at Alpena, Michigan. Here he entered into partnership with Hon. J. B. Tuttle, now Circuit Judge. In 1871 and 1872, he was City Attorney of Alpena City, and Circuit Court Commissioner of the county. In 1873 and 1874, he was Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and was actively engaged in prosecuting liquor dealers for violating the Prohibitory Law of the State. Mr. Holmes has been an efficient worker in the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, in 1866, from Alpena County; and was prominently mentioned, in 1877, as the Republican nominee for the office of Circuit Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit. He is at present Chief Patriarch of Thunder Bay Encampment, No. 87, of Odd-Fellows. He united with the Baptists at Milford, in 1858, and is now a working member of the Baptist Church at Alpena. He was a delegate from the Young Men's Christian Association of Pontiac to the International Convention held at Detroit, in 1868; and one of the delegates from the Alpena Association to the International Convention held at Washington, in 1871. He is now Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Baptist Church at Alpena. December 9, 1874, Mr. Holmes married Minnie O. Persons, eldest daughter of Captain A. E. and Susan D. Persons. Mrs. Holmes belongs to one of the pioneer families of Alpena. By industry and close attention to business, Mr. Holmes has built up a fine practice, which is constantly increasing. He has established a reputation for honesty and upright professional dealing second to none in the vicinity in which he resides.

**HOYT, HON. HERBERT H.**, Lawyer, East Saginaw, Michigan, was born September 4, 1840, at Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York. His father, who is a successful merchant, is still living; his mother died in 1842. The Hoyt family are numerous and noted; they have a complete genealogical history compiled by one of the family. The work is an able and accurate record, embracing nine generations, and including over nine thousand persons of the name, who are now living in the United States. Mr. Herbert Hoyt's ancestor was John Hoyt, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts, whose descendants are traced down to the eighth generation. Mr. Hoyt re-

moved from Ashville to Panama, New York, where he remained at school until he was eighteen years old. From this date until he was admitted to the bar in Toledo, Ohio, he passed the time in diligent study. In 1862 Mr. Hoyt removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession. He has held many responsible positions, having been Alderman for three years; Judge of the Recorder's Court, two years; Mayor of the city, one year; and a member of the State Legislature. He is an active member of the Republican party; and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which met in Cincinnati, in 1876. Mr. Hoyt is strictly a self-made man; by his determined efforts, he has risen to prominence in his profession, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**JEROME, HON. DAVID HOWELL**, of Saginaw, Michigan, was born November 17, 1829, at Detroit. He is the son of Horace and Elizabeth Rose (Hart) Jerome. On the death of his father, which occurred when Mr. Jerome was an infant, his mother removed to Central New York. In 1834 she returned to Michigan, and settled in St. Clair County, where Mr. Jerome was educated. In 1853 he went to California, and, while there, located a claim for the Live Yankee Tunnel and Mine, at Forest City, which has since proved to be worth millions of dollars. He projected the tunnel, and constructed it, for six hundred feet, into the mountain towards the mine. In 1854 he settled in Saginaw, and engaged in general merchandise. He is now senior member of the hardware firm of D. H. Jerome & Co. In 1862 he was authorized by Governor Blair, to raise the regiment apportioned to the Sixth Congressional District, and was commissioned commandant of camp, with the rank of Colonel, to prepare the regiment for the field. This work was accomplished in the short space of three weeks. This regiment, the 23d, afterwards won a splendid record in the service. During 1865 and 1866, Colonel Jerome was Military Aid to Governor Crapo; and, in 1865, was appointed on the State Military Board, of which he continued a member and President, until the year 1873. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, and served six years. In that body, he was prominent in the debate in opposition to the legislation authorizing municipal aid to railroads; and, after these measures had gone through both Houses, he freely supported Governor Crapo's veto and the policy it recommended. During his entire Senatorial service he was Chairman of the Committee on State Affairs, and was influential in shaping the policy of all the important legislative acts made necessary by the war. Among other humane measures, he brought for-

ward and helped to secure the passage of the bill creating the Soldier's Home, at Harper Hospital, in Detroit. He never exchanged votes with his associates for the purpose of getting aid in his local bills; but treated all bills alike, and left his own to be considered on their merits. The expediency of this manly course was emphatically illustrated in his experience. At the same session in which the bills for municipal aid to railroads and other like enterprises were vetoed by the Governor, a bill came before the Senate for such aid for a plank-road, leading to Senator Jerome's home. His action on that bill was looked for with curious interest. After it had been vetoed and reconsidered, he arose in the Senate, and frankly stated his interest in the road, and his conviction that that particular bill was right. He expressed himself with such felicity, and defined his position with such consummate address, that the bill was carried over the veto by twenty-two of the twenty-eight Senators. His rare qualifications as a legislator, so usefully and honorably exercised in the Senate, doubtless led to his appointment in 1863, as one of the commissioners to prepare a new State Constitution. Mr. Jerome is President of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Saginaw Street Railroad Company. He is a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Trustee of the Michigan Military Academy. He has been a vestryman in the Episcopal Church for twenty-three years. Mr. Jerome's opinions are reached slowly, but, when once formed, are unchangeable. He is keenly interested in every scheme which aims at the material, intellectual, and moral advancement of his fellow-citizens. He married, June 15, 1859, Lucy Peck, daughter of E. W. Peck, of Pontiac.

**J**UDD, ERASTUS T., Banker, Saginaw, Michigan, was born at Geneva, New York, May 31, 1822. His father was a master-builder, who had removed from South Hadley, Massachusetts. Mr. Judd remained at home, until he was twenty-three years of age, attending school in winter, and working on his father's farm during the summer season. He then visited his father's relatives in Massachusetts, and also at Niagara Falls. The observations made during this journey changed the whole course of his life. He remained at home, however, until two years later, when he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade. At the expiration of his time, he commenced business with his uncle, and continued in this connection for two years. He then became dissatisfied, and began business on his own account. At the end of six years, he had accumulated several thousand dollars. The

failure of his health necessitated a rest and change, and he spent six months at Clifton Springs, New York. During this time, he formed the acquaintance of Doctor A. B. Smith of Ovid, New York, with whom he united in purchasing and refitting the Geneva Hotel, for medical treatment. The hotel was opened in May, 1853, as a general hygienic institute, and the enterprise met with fair success. Mr. Judd continued in this business until January, 1855, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Smith. In the winter of 1856, he engaged in taking contracts for railroads, and prospered in this work for nine years. In 1864 he removed to Saginaw, Michigan; organized the First National Bank, and opened it for business, January 17, 1865. Since that time he has been its President. This bank has had an excellent reputation, meeting with no losses, except two thousand dollars in 1876. Mr. Judd has dealt largely in pine lands, and has an interest in a mill, for manufacturing lumber and salt, at Bay City. Forty-five thousand barrels of salt were made during the year 1876. He is a member of the order of Odd-Fellows, and also of the Masonic Fraternity. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; and is a Republican. He married, December 29, 1847, Miss Charlotte S. White, who died December 27, 1853, leaving no children. September 20, 1855, he married Miss Virginia A. Lilley. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Judd's courteous manner, together with his thorough knowledge of the banking business, has placed his institution among the first in Saginaw Bay.

**J**UST, WILLIAM JAMES, Cashier of the First National Bank of Greenville, was born in Orange County, New York, August 26, 1846. He is the son of James and Jane (McClure) Just, natives of Ireland. The father is now a farmer, residing at Otisco, Ionia County, Michigan. William is the oldest son, and the second of six children. He removed with his parents, when three years old, to Ypsilanti; and, two years afterwards, to Grass Lake, Jackson County, Michigan, where he attended school. The family settled, in 1847, at Otisco, Ionia County; here he alternated between school and farm work until he was of age. After one term in the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, he spent the two following years in teaching a district school during the winters, and working on the farm in the summers. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the 25th Michigan Infantry; but, on account of disability, was discharged, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in February, 1863. He immediately took a course in the commercial college of Bryant, Stratton & Goldsmith, at Detroit; he graduated in May,

1863, and, in the autumn of the same year, engaged as clerk for G. S. Cooper & Co., merchants, of Ionia, with whom he remained one year. In the fall of 1864, he enlisted as private in the reorganized 3d Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and served in all the positions to that of Second Lieutenant. He was present at engagements at Decatur, Murfreesboro, and at the latter place during the battle of Nashville. The regiment left Nashville for New Orleans, June 16, 1865, and arrived on the 24th. On July 6, of that year, Lieutenant Just resigned his commission, and returned home. The following fall, September 21, 1865, he married, at Ionia, Michigan, Olive M. Yeomans, daughter of Hon. Sanford A. Yeomans, now Representative in the State Legislature. January 23, 1866, he entered, as teller, the First National Bank of Ionia, where he remained until August, 1872. At this time, he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Greenville, and was elected Cashier. He has since been an esteemed resident of Greenville. He advocates the principles of the Republican party, but has never aspired to political distinction, or held public office. Mr. and Mrs. Just are both members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Just's boyhood and youth were spent in the diligent pursuit of knowledge, and in the formation of thrifty business habits. The army hardened virtuous resolutions into manly strength; and, although a young man, he has already shown business qualities, which not only fit him for his responsible position, but foretell a brilliant career.

**J**EROME, DR. JAMES H., of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born at Cochection, on the Delaware River, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1812. He is the fifth son of Horace and Nancy (Reed) Jerome. His father was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1780, and, some time during his minority, emigrated to Fabius, Onondaga County, New York. At the age of twenty-one, he married Nancy Reed, who was born in the precincts of Amenia Union, Dutchess County, New York, in 1785. Her parents, Daniel and Mary (Hopkins) Reed, were residents of the place during the stirring times of the American Revolution, in which her grand-parents were active participants. The early settlers at Amenia were chiefly Palatines, from the interior of Germany, who were driven from their native land by the execution of a cruel French edict to destroy and lay waste their cities and villages, in 1724. They were of the Protestant faith, and chiefly Presbyterians. Others of kindred religious sentiment were attracted there from Connecticut and Massachusetts, as early as 1740; prominent among these were the families of Hopkins and Reed.

Captain Stephen Hopkins, grandson of the second Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, resided there previous to 1748. Five of his sons were officers in the Revolutionary army; two joined the Green Mountain boys, under Colonel Ethan Allen, and were killed by the Indians. Mr. Jerome's great-grandfather, Colonel Roswell Hopkins, took part, with his regiment, in the battle of Saratoga, and was noticed for his bravery in the battle near Fort Independence. The youngest of the brothers, in the beginning of the War of 1812, was appointed one of the eight Brigadier-Generals of New York State. The Reed family consisted of seven brothers, who were all mentioned in the roll of honor as officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army from Amenia Union. Previous to 1812, Horace Jerome removed to Cochection, and engaged in procuring and running mast rafts, through the Delaware River, to Philadelphia. This business was ruined by the embargo of 1812. In 1813 he purchased six hundred acres of land in the town of Ulysses, New York, and engaged in clearing it. There his wife died, in 1814; and he married, in 1815, Elizabeth R. Hart. Mr. Jerome continued in this vicinity until 1828, variously occupied in agriculture, milling, cloth manufacturing, distilling, and general merchandise; all of which enterprises terminated in the loss of forty thousand dollars by the failure of his New York consignees. Shattered in fortune, he removed to Detroit, and erected, with Thomas Palmer, a lumber establishment on Pine River, St. Clair County, Michigan. He died, in Detroit, in 1850, and left his son, at the age of eighteen, to meet life comparatively alone. Doctor Jerome attended the district school, and enjoyed one year's tuition in the Ovid Academy. His first situation, in Detroit, was as bar-tender, at eight dollars per month. While in this position, he made the acquaintance of some journeymen hatters, with whom he was so much pleased as to prevail upon his father to allow him to learn the hatter's trade. After two years' apprenticeship, he returned with his mother and family to New York State, and worked at his trade at Skaneateles one year. He then engaged for one year with Messrs. Manning & Cutler in a country store in Hector, New York, as clerk and finisher of hats, alternately. March 4, 1834, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. Moses Tompkins, an eminent practitioner in that locality. In the winter of 1834-5, he attended the Geneva Medical College. Dr. Willard Parker held the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, and to him more than to any other teacher, Doctor Jerome is indebted for the measure of success which he has attained. He early developed a decided taste for the study of anatomy, as the foundation of all genuine medical and surgical knowledge. Accepting a loan of money from a young journeyman blacksmith, he followed Doctor Parker to Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and, on his invitation, returned

to Geneva, and officiated as pro-dissector during a course of lectures. In 1836 his debt to the blacksmith had accumulated to the amount of six hundred dollars, and he felt the necessity of providing some other means of payment than the slow and uncertain gains of a young physician. His mother and the younger children had returned to Michigan, where an older brother had remained, and Doctor Jerome determined to make them a visit, and, if possible, better his fortunes. He entered the employment of Major John Biddle, in the Land-office at Detroit, as clerk, with the privilege of supplying, so far as he was able out of office hours, the great demand for township plats, by showing the sold and unsold land. He soon became an expert in this work, and made it very profitable. On the closing of the Land-office, in order to effect a division of the then Detroit District to form the Saginaw Land District, Hon. Michael Hoffman was appointed agent for the latter. He was unacquainted practically with its duties, and, through Major Biddle's recommendation, Mr. Jerome secured a position with him until October, in the office, which was located on the site of the present town of Flint. He attended his fourth and final course of medical lectures at Geneva the following winter. From the proceeds of his six months' labor, he purchased from the Government nine hundred acres of land, chiefly in Shiawassee County, and retained four hundred dollars to use in the completion of his education and his settlement in business. During his last course of lectures, a difference arose between him and Professor Morgan, who occupied the chair of Surgery in the institution, and he refused to present himself for graduation. He received his diploma from the Board of State Censors, and commenced practicing at Trumansburg, New York. The following year, he married Lisette Atwater, of Perry, in that State. He connected himself immediately with the Tompkins County Medical Society; and, September 14, 1847, organized, at Owego, the Medical Association of South Central New York. This included Brown, Tioga, Cortland, and Tompkins counties, and numbered among its members the best physicians in that part of the State. In May, 1848, Doctor Jerome, as delegate, attended the first annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1851 he was elected President of the Medical Association of South Central New York, and delivered the annual address, in 1852, at Owego. In 1855 the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by Hobart Free College, and, in July of the same year, he was elected to the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in the Geneva Medical College. He gave his introductory lecture in that institution October 4, 1855. In 1856 he was a delegate to the session of the American Medical Association, at Detroit, Michigan; and, in 1859, to the New York State Medical Society at Albany, of

which he became a permanent member. During the session of the State Legislature in 1858-9, he was appointed, by the Governor and Senate, Physician-in-Chief of the Marine Hospital of the port of New York. He terminated his labors in Geneva College in January, 1859, and entered upon his new duties on Staten Island the following May. His salary, five thousand dollars per annum, was chargeable to the fund under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration. As representative of the Marine Hospital, he attended the Third National Quarantine Convention, held in the city of New York. During his term of service, material differences arose between him and the Commissioners of Emigration, caused by a desire on their part to abolish the Quarantine Hospital, unless they could control its chief officer. Doctor Jerome declined such subserviency; whereupon the differences became more serious, and occupied largely the public press of the city and State of New York. The Commissioners withheld part of his salary, and Doctor Jerome applied to the courts for a *mandamus* to compel its payment, which, under the statute, was due quarterly. Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Bench, in a lengthy opinion covering the whole quarantine question, sustained the *mandamus*, and recognized Doctor Jerome as the physician of the Marine Hospital, and the rightful Superintendent of the Quarantine Hospital and grounds; directing that his salary as such be paid by the Commissioners. On appeal by the Commissioners to the Supreme Court of the State, this was subsequently fully sustained. In active sympathy with Doctor Jerome were many of the leading men of the State; among whom were Lieutenant-Governor Campbell, Hon. H. H. Van Dyke, Hon. Lyman Truman, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Selden. The Legislature also supported him, as was evinced by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nominee of Governor Morgan as his successor, at the expiration of his term of office. Doctor Jerome resigned, and returned to his home in Trumansburg, where he had made a wide and enviable reputation, not only as a skillful physician, but as a bold and successful surgeon. During his stay at the hospital, he was bereft of a son. July 30, 1863, his wife died, from ossification of the valves of the heart; and, in December of the same year, his eldest son, George,—a young man of great promise,—was taken away after a brief illness. January 3, 1865, his third son died at Trumansburg. These repeated bereavements deprived the old home of its former attractions, and Doctor Jerome removed, as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements, to Saginaw, Michigan. April 4, 1865, he was again married, to Miss Calista Allen, a lady of culture, whose parents were among the first settlers at Almont, Michigan; and, a month later, he established himself with his family at Saginaw, where he was already engaged in the lumber business in the firm of Jerome & Atwater.

On the 6th of September, his son Frederick was drowned while bathing in the Saginaw River. About this time, the Tittibawassee Boom Company constructed booms at points in the Tittibawassee, Pine, and Chippewa rivers, only a few miles above Midland City, near which, in company with Mr. Atwater, he had erected a mill at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. These booms made it impossible for them to float logs to their mills, rendering their investment almost valueless. After three years' struggle with these difficulties, Doctor Jerome built, at Carlton, on the Saginaw River, the mill now owned by Bliss Brothers. He commenced a suit against the Tittibawassee Boom Company for damages sustained through their instrumentality; which, after a five years' contest, was adjusted by the Boom Company paying him nearly eight thousand dollars. At the conclusion of the civil war, Dr. L. W. Bliss, a Surgeon of the 51st New York Regiment of Infantry, who had married Doctor Jerome's eldest daughter, came to Saginaw, and renewed a partnership with him in the practice of surgery and medicine, which had previously existed at Trumansburg. Mrs. Bliss died in 1872, and Doctor Jerome has now only four living children, six of the eight by his first wife having died. Doctor Jerome has ever been a strong advocate and supporter of the common-school system. He was instrumental in the establishment of a union school at Trumansburg, as a substitute for the small district arrangement, and was a member of the Board of Education ten years. Soon after going to Saginaw, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the School Board, and was afterwards elected two successive terms. At this time, the school buildings and other kindred appointments were sadly deficient in answering the educational wants of that growing city. Doctor Jerome, in company with other members of the Board, began to agitate the necessity of a large central school building; and procured and submitted plans and propositions to the district meetings called for that purpose. Although much opposition was made to its progress, an edifice was completed in 1867; which, as a common-school building at that period, was without a parallel upon this continent; and is to-day the pride and ornament of the city. During his term of service, two ward buildings were erected, which placed the educational interests of Saginaw on a sure foundation. He was largely instrumental in forming the Saginaw Valley and the present State Medical Societies of Michigan; and has been Vice-President and President of the latter. In 1868 he gave the President's annual address, which was chiefly devoted to the prospective establishment of homeopathy in the medical department of the University of Michigan. He was a firm opponent of all sects in medicine, having implicit faith in the inductive philosophy based upon analytical research. Doctor Jerome was delegate from Michigan to the National Association in Detroit, in 1874; at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1875; and at Chicago, in 1877. At the session of the State Medical Society at Ann Arbor, in 1876, he took an active part in the discussion of the university question, and was a member of the committee of nine to whom were referred all papers relating thereto; he was also a member of the sub-committee of three, appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the society's estimate of the existing status of the university. The action of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, and also at Chicago, sustained the views taken by this committee. Although he has, in a measure, retired from the practice of his profession, his opinion in important and intricate cases is much sought for, and relied upon. As a politician, while never seeking emoluments, he was a member of the old Whig party, and subsequently a Republican. Doctor Jerome and his family are members of the Methodist Church; and in this connection, at the earnest solicitation of the Presiding Elder of the Saginaw District, he became the procuring counsel for the church at Chesaning, in the trial of Rev. F. W. May, a member of the Detroit Annual Conference, before a committee of ministers of the same conference. The trial lasted thirty-nine days. The concluding argument for the prosecution was made by Doctor Jerome, and was "a surprise to friend and foe for its penetration, logic, and courtesy." Doctor Jerome has, for many years, dealt successfully and extensively in lands, and is now one of the large land-holders in the State. He has lately become much interested in agriculture, and is carrying on a fine farm adjacent to the city. He is a contributor to the secular and agricultural press of the State, and correspondent of the State Board of Health.

LEWIS, JOHN, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Berkshire, Franklin County, Vermont, November 2, 1831. His parents were Milo and Lucinda Lewis. His father was a descendant of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and of Governor Huntington, of Connecticut, upon his mother's side. Mr. Lewis, by force of circumstances, was obliged to leave school at the age of thirteen, and labor upon a Vermont farm until eighteen years of age; at which time he decided to enter a professional life. Believing himself best adapted to the law, he commenced to study for that profession. He spent two years in the office of Hon. Jasper Rand, at West Berkshire; and one year at St. Albans, in his native State, with Judge Beckwith, now an eminent lawyer in Chicago, Illinois,—and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In September, 1853, he removed to Greenville, Michigan, where he has resided ever since. The law firm of



Ellsworth, Lewis & Sapp, of which he is a member, has been, and is now, the leading one in Montcalm County, and has a reputation throughout the State. Mr. Lewis has filled various offices of trust in State and church. He is a Democrat in politics, and, though residing in a Republican county, has filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney three terms; that of Circuit Court Commissioner one term; has been Alderman of his city for one term; a member of the School Board six years; a candidate for Presidential Elector in 1864; and for Regent of the State University, in 1877. He is, at present, one of the stockholders and the attorney of the Greenville Gas-light Company. He aided largely in the construction of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, in the capacity of soliciting and collecting attorney; and is at this time one of the legal advisers and attorneys of said road. Mr. Lewis is quite largely interested in real estate in Greenville; he built, and now owns, one of the finest brick blocks in the city; he is known and recognized as an honorable and public-spirited citizen. Like many of the pioneers of his city, Mr. Lewis began life with neither capital nor influential friends; with but a limited education, having nothing but his natural talent and profession. By marked ability as a lawyer, and sterling qualities as a citizen, he has gained wealth and influence; and is now a specimen of that energy and perseverance which characterize the self-made men of this country. A Methodist in religious belief, he has filled the offices of that denomination conferred upon laymen, from the lowest to that of delegate to the General Conference, at Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1876. But amidst the prosperities of life, and the honors conferred upon him, he is best satisfied as an honorable citizen engaged in the honorable practice of the profession of his choice. He married, September 22, 1855, Marcia A. Ellsworth, half-sister of his partner, C. C. Ellsworth. They have two children,—Milo, born August 25, 1856; and Grace, born February 10, 1859.

**L**OCKWOOD, JAMES K., of Alpena, Michigan, was born in Ottawa County, Ohio, near Sandusky, July 31, 1822. He resided in Sandusky, and was engaged in the drug business there until 1848, when he removed to Port Huron, and spent ten years in manufacturing lumber. In 1855 he made a tour through the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, for the purpose of seeking pine lands. Afterwards, in connection with Messrs. George N. Fletcher, John S. Minor, and others, he purchased several sections of land in Alpena County. In 1857 Mr. Minor and Mr. Lockwood began there the work of logging; and, at the same time, built the first saw-mill in that region, called the Island Mill.

These gentlemen were the pioneer lumbermen of that section. In 1859 Mr. Lockwood built another mill, and removed to Alpena with his family. He has been one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of the place, and has been foremost in every enterprise for the development of that section of the State. He was Supervisor of Alpena County from 1862 to 1868, and a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1867 and 1868, and 1873 and 1874. He founded the Alpena Harbor Company, which built the harbor; and was President of the company two years. He also organized, in 1874, the Alpena and South-western Railway Company, for the purpose of building a railroad from Alpena to some point on the line of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad; but it has not yet been constructed, although active efforts are still being made. Mr. Lockwood has been President of the company since January, 1876.

**L**ANGWORTHY, DANIEL A., M. D., Bay City, Michigan, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, January 3, 1832. He is the first son in a family of six children, whose parents were John A. Langworthy and Eliza (Lewis) Langworthy. He is of English descent, belonging to the seventh generation of Langworthys in America; who, as far as their history can be traced, are noted for sobriety and uprightness, not one worthless character having ever disgraced the record. They are also remarkable for longevity; Mr. Langworthy's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lived to be eighty-four years of age. On the maternal side, his family is intellectual and accomplished, but short-lived. His grand-parents were influential throughout the New England States, and were closely identified with the denomination of Baptists. When he was six years old, his father's family removed to Alleghany County, New York, where he received a grammar school and academic education, graduating from Alfred Academy in 1854. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George H. Taylor, of New York City; and in March, 1860, he graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He immediately began practice with Dr. Taylor, and was soon enabled to pay the debt contracted for his education. In 1861 he entered the army as a private in the 85th New York Regiment, declining all commissions, either in the ranks or upon the medical staff. He accompanied General McClellan's army, and, during that trying peninsula campaign, rendered excellent service on the field and in the hospital. April 3, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant; and, on the 25th of August, was made Captain. When General McClellan "changed base," the 85th New York Regi-

ment went to Suffolk, Virginia, under the command of General Peck, and remained until December, when they marched into North Carolina, for the purpose of joining an expedition to Goldsborough, under General Foster. In September, 1863, he was sent North, on conscript duty, returning to camp at Plymouth, North Carolina, in April, 1864, where he arrived just in time to be made prisoner, with the entire command at that point. They were taken to Andersonville, but Wirts, the German in command of the prison, refused to take charge of any prisoners who held a commission. The officers were then sent to Macon, Georgia, where many weeks were spent in tunneling for the purpose of making an escape. After digging with their hands and pieces of wood several tunnels, one of which was two feet in diameter and one hundred feet in length, they were exposed by one of their own number, a Missourian. In July, with hundreds of other officers, he was taken to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed in the lower portion of the city to shield it from the Union guns. Here they remained until the latter part of September, when they were sent to Columbia, on account of the yellow fever, which raged in Charleston at that time. Mr. Langworthy's entire time, from the first day he entered prison, was occupied in devising some plan of escape. At Columbia he determined to put his plan into execution, before they were encircled by the Confederate regulation stockade; accordingly, with four of his comrades, he passed the first guard line at night, five sentinels being in sight, and took to the woods. Notwithstanding their cautious movements, a pack of hounds were soon upon their track, but were diverted from the pursuit several times by the use of pepper, garlic, and turpentine, which they had carefully saved for that purpose. Taking a north-easterly course through the tangled swamps along the Saluda River, in South Carolina, and passing over the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains, they endured six weeks of untold hardships before they reached the Union lines, in East Tennessee. During their flight, they avoided every person, even the contrabands, not deeming it safe to be seen; they had no fire-arms whatever, and so could protect themselves from no one; they subsisted upon hard corn and nuts, scarcely daring to make even a smothered fire to cook potatoes. Their escape from the prison, and their many narrow escapes during the six weeks' journey, they regard as truly Providential, and almost miraculous. One day, when in the mountains, they received a volley from a company of Confederate soldiers. Mr. Langworthy's narration is of the greatest interest, and he has often repeated it to large circles of attentive listeners. He reached home on the 20th of November, his term having expired some months previous. He immediately reported for duty, and was returned to North Carolina, where he remained until January, 1865, when he was obliged to retire from

the service, on account of disease contracted while in prison. Mr. Langworthy rendered excellent service in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hills, Goldsborough, and Plymouth. After his discharge, he returned to New York City, where he remained only a few months. His health compelling him to seek another climate, he went West in the fall of 1866, with a brother-in-law, A. J. Cooke, in search of a location. They decided to settle in Bay City, Michigan, and entered into a partnership, which was the formation of the mercantile firm of Cooke & Langworthy. The business was carried on under this name until 1874, when Mr. Romer was made a partner, and the name of the firm—now one of the largest and most prosperous in the city—was changed to that of Cooke & Co. Mr. Langworthy is the financial member of the firm; and, by his integrity and promptness, has won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, but has no political aspirations. On the 5th of January, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Belle Cooke, of Elmira, New York.

**LATHROP, GEORGE ABBOTT, M. D.,** East Saginaw, Michigan, is a descendant of the old Puritan stock, being of the ninth generation of ancestors who came to this country in 1634. He is the son of Solomon and Sophia (Pomeroy) Lathrop, and was born on the 18th of March, 1822, at West Springfield, Massachusetts, where his father was a prominent lawyer for some years. In 1830 he removed his family to Macomb County, Michigan. His grandfather was a practicing physician in the same place for many years. His great-grandfather was a Doctor of Divinity, being one of the most eminent of his day. Doctor Lathrop received the greater portion of his education under the instruction of his father, who was a graduate of Yale College; and graduated at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1847. He studied with Professor Parker in New York, where he attended his first course of lectures. He commenced the practice of medicine in Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, continuing in that city two years; after which he went to California, and engaged in the duties of his profession for two years. He then removed to Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, being the first practicing physician in the Territory. After a residence of three years in Olympia, during which time he gave satisfaction to all who received the benefit of his professional services, he returned to Michigan in 1855, locating at East Saginaw. Being well versed in geology, Doctor Lathrop became satisfied, by thorough scientific investigation, of the existence and value of salt deposits

in Michigan. In 1859 he made the first successful attempt in boring for salt-water and the manufacture of salt in East Saginaw; and, by his indomitable perseverance, succeeded in organizing a company known as the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company. In July, 1860, the works were in complete operation. The success of this company stimulated further efforts, and the result is already known to the world. The investments in the manufacture of salt in the Saginaw Valley amount to over three millions of dollars, sixty-six companies having been organized in the brief space of four years; the total product of the past year was five hundred and twenty-nine thousand and seventy-three barrels. To Doctor Lathrop alone, is due the credit of inaugurating and developing the salt interest of the State. He cast his vote with the Republican party until 1876, when he voted in favor of the Democratic candidate for President. He was the first to sign the call to the Whig Convention in the Territory of Washington, and voted also at the first election held in California. He was twice a candidate for Mayor of the city of East Saginaw; but, in each instance, was defeated. He held the position of City Comptroller, and also that of Alderman for two terms of office. His religious training was in the New England Puritan school; but he has since adopted more liberal views. Doctor Lathrop's first wife was a daughter of John Derby, a prominent merchant of East Saginaw for a number of years. After her death, he married a daughter of Norman Little, the pioneer and founder of East Saginaw. He was also called to mourn her death. He has one son, who is at the Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts. Doctor Lathrop is a practical geologist, and a gentleman of varied scientific attainments. He has a genial nature and admirable social qualities, which will make him missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as he is about to become a resident of the city of Detroit.

**L**EE, CHARLES, Lumberman, East Saginaw, was born in Yorkshire County, England, December 11, 1811. His father, Charles Lee, was an Englishman, and was engaged in general mercantile business. His mother, Betsey (Vaux) Lee, was of French descent. He received a fair education in the common schools of Yorkshire County; but, though he learned quite readily, did not care to follow literary pursuits. He was fond of manual labor; and, when not in school, was busy in his father's store. At the age of sixteen, he commenced learning the tailor's trade; but, after a year and a half, became dissatisfied, and found employment on a farm. In 1830, in company with his brother, he came to America, and stopped at

Lisbon, New York. He worked for Judge Livingston, on a farm, for a few months; after which he found employment in a brewery, in Ogdensburg, New York. In 1832 he accompanied his parents, who had lately come from England, to Detroit, Michigan. After accumulating a small amount of money, by working by the month, he purchased eighty acres of uncultivated land where Grosse Point is now situated, on which he settled. Here he and his brother erected a wind saw-mill, propelling it by a wind-mill seven stories high. They ran the mill for a short time; but, finding the wind-power unsatisfactory, procured a steam-engine, which was a great improvement. It is now owned by Mr. Lee's son-in-law, and is doing good work. In 1841 Mr. Lee commenced the manufacture of brick, near Detroit, at the place now known as Leesville. He carried on this business, with profit, for twenty-one years, supplying a great portion of the Detroit demand, and shipping large quantities to other parts of the State. During this time, he continued his agricultural pursuits, improving and adding to his farm until he owned three hundred acres of improved land, some of which has since been sold for five hundred dollars per acre. In 1863 he disposed of his property in Leesville, and removed to East Saginaw, where he entered into copartnership with Maxwell Fisher in purchasing two saw-mills and three hundred acres of pine land, at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars. Two years later, he paid Mr. Fisher twenty-two thousand dollars for his interest. He owns the building used as the Academy of Music in East Saginaw, besides other city property; and is a stockholder and one of the Directors of the East Saginaw Savings Bank. In 1854 he held the position of Treasurer of Antrim, Wayne County, Michigan. He was once the Whig candidate for State Senator, and ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by a small number of votes. He joined the Odd-Fellows in 1870; and has also been a member of various temperance organizations, and a zealous worker in their cause. He has encouraged by his support all public enterprises that tended towards the advancement of his town. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, in 1832; and voted with the Whigs until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has been an ardent advocate of Republican principles. December 20, 1835, he married Miss Elizabeth Hoof. They had eight children, only three of whom survive. Mrs. Lee died in November, 1847. Mr. Lee was married, again, June 15, 1848, to Miss Jennie Sterett, daughter of William Sterett, of Leesville. She died December 15, 1850, leaving two children. Mr. Lee was married to his present wife, Miss Charlotte Bye, daughter of James Bye, of England, August 1, 1851. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Lee has been an enterprising, hard-working, successful business man.

**M**ARSTON, ISAAC, Bay City, Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born January 2, 1839, at Poyntzpars, County Armagh, Ireland. His father, Thomas Marston, was of English descent, and the owner of a small estate—in fee—in Ireland, sufficient to support a family of moderate wants; but, as his habits were somewhat extravagant, and the pride of his class would not permit him to engage in business, his property was, at his decease, so encumbered as to be of little value. His family were left nearly without means; but his widow, Amelia Marston, was of the vigorous and sturdy North of Ireland stock,—of a family remarkable for energy and longevity. Her natural business qualifications were excellent. With uncommon force of character, she succeeded in maintaining and educating her children respectably, and apprenticed her son, at the age of thirteen, to a grocer, with whom he remained three years. As the boy matured, he naturally looked beyond the little neighborhood, for a wider field, one better suited to his ambition. He decided to try the New World, to which, in 1856, he emigrated, and began his career on a farm, in Southfield, Oakland County, Michigan. Here, for the pittance of nine dollars a month, he worked to enable himself to add to his knowledge, by further attendance at school. He supplemented his education by reading, with avidity, whatever books fell into his hands. An excellent memory retained all that he thus gathered. In 1859 he enrolled himself as a student at Ann Arbor. His whole stock of money consisted of thirty dollars; but his ambition and his will were not to be checked by any obstacle. "Where there's a will, there's a way" proved a fact in his case. The resident professor in the law school, now Judge Cooley, provided work, by which the young student defrayed his expenses. Here, while a diligent student, his good nature and ready wit won many friends. He graduated in 1861, and it is probably safe to say that few men ever went through college with less money or harder work. Six months of law practice, at Alma, Gratiot County, added to the number of his friends, but did not enrich him financially. Had not his temperament been naturally buoyant, and his determination unconquerable, he would have given up in despair. At the close of a few months' waiting for clients, his office, with such books and valuables as he had collected, was consumed by fire. Still further trial of Gratiot County, at Ithaca, in partnership with Moses Tompkins, proved that it was not, at that time, a suitable place for the exercise of his talents. The population was small, the litigation limited, and the few cases tried were generally managed by counsel from abroad. While at Ithaca, his marriage to Emily Sullivan, of Southfield, took place; an event which added greatly to his happiness. He removed to Bay City in 1862.

If Gratiot County seemed a field in which the harvest was thin and the sheaves small, Bay City, for a time, threatened no harvest at all. For three months, the ambitious young lawyer neither saw a client, nor received one dollar for services. This, to a man whose sole acquisition was a wife, was not encouraging. A little business fell into his hands, at the end of that time, which was so promptly and faithfully done, that it became the nucleus of a respectable practice. In 1863 Mr. Marston entered into partnership with Herschel H. Hatch; and, in 1874, by the admission of Edgar A. Cooley, the firm became Marston, Hatch & Cooley. The public appreciation of Mr. Marston's ability elevated him, successively, to Justice of the Peace, Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and City Attorney. While Justice of the Peace, as a member of the Town Board, he performed important service,—in filling the township quota, under the President's call for troops. His duties as Prosecuting Attorney were conscientiously discharged; he spared no fair effort to bring a real offender to justice, but always refused to prosecute, when he did not believe it to be demanded by equity. The practice of the firm became very large. Important cases were constantly requiring their attention; and their skill in the management of these gave them, as early as 1869, a reputation throughout the State. In 1873 Mr. Marston was in the State Legislature; and, the following year, on the resignation of Attorney-General Ball, was appointed, by Governor Bagley, to fill the vacancy. A large amount of business awaited him. He determined that nothing should be left in arrears when his term expired. In January, 1876, a vacancy occurred in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, by the election of Judge Christiancy to the Senate; and, almost by common consent, Mr. Marston was nominated and elected. He took his seat in April. On the bench, he found two of his preceptors, and, naturally, his associations were exceedingly pleasant. He was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. His opinions were always clear and forcible, as he aimed at strength rather than polish. In politics, Judge Marston has always been a Republican, but he has never felt himself bound by nominations which he could not approve. In 1870, when the Congressional Convention nominated a man whom he believed unfit, he denounced the action, and promised to defeat it if possible. His promise he was able to fulfill. The "boy from Bay," as he was derisively termed, took the stump in favor of an independent candidate. His energy gave him a large following in his own party, and enabled him to succeed in his effort. This bolt led many to predict his political ostracism, but they proved false prophets. Judge Marston joined the Masons, at one time, though press of work has prevented his personal interest for some years. The St. Patrick's Society, of

Bay City, made him their President, and he has been an efficient officer; he has labored earnestly, and with great success, to make this a society in which all Irish-Americans can meet on a ground of common brotherhood, and celebrate one day in the year, with a mantle of good fellowship cast over all differences in religious creeds or political associations. Judge Marston, in infancy, was baptized into the Church of England. He now attends the Presbyterian Church. Though making no profession of faith, he recognizes the ordinary observances of Christian people; and his influence is always in favor of morality, sobriety, and good order. His mother lives to enjoy his celebrity. His excellent wife, and four children, constitute a household upon which the sun of affection and cheerfulness perpetually shines. Judge Marston's friends look upon him as still growing and expanding in intellect, and confidently predict that his career as a judge will be unceasingly honorable to himself, and beneficial to the State of his adoption.

**M**ALTZ, GEORGE L., of Alpena, Michigan, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 30, 1842. He removed to Detroit, Michigan, with his parents, in 1846, and resided there until 1872. He was educated in the public schools of that city. When sixteen years of age, he was appointed Ticket Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway. At the commencement of the civil war, he resigned his position, and enlisted as a private in Company I, 4th Regiment Michigan Infantry, May, 1861. He served three years, and rose to be commandant of Company E; and was subsequently appointed Adjutant of his regiment until the expiration of his term of service. He was wounded at the battle of Mechanicsville, during the seven days' fight before Richmond, and taken prisoner in the hospital at Savage Station; he was confined in Libby prison, Richmond, for two months, after which he was exchanged, and returned to his command. June 3, 1864, a few days previous to his leaving the service, during Grant's campaign before Richmond, he was again wounded, and was incapacitated from further duty; he was, accordingly, mustered out of service with his regiment, June 30, 1864. Upon his return to Detroit, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and, afterwards, Cashier of the Internal Revenue Office; which positions he held five years, being accountable to the Government for upwards of eight millions of dollars. In 1872, with the indorsement of the bankers and business men of Detroit, he removed to Alpena, Michigan, and founded the Exchange Bank of George L. Maltz & Co.; being the pioneer banker of that section of the State. In 1874 he was elected

Mayor of that city, and re-elected in 1875 and 1876. In April, 1877, he was elected, on the State Republican ticket, one of the Regents of the University of Michigan, for a term of eight years, commencing January 1, 1878.

**M**CDONELL, HON. ARCHIBALD, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in St. Andrew's, county of Sydney, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1833. He is the son of Donald and Mary (McDonald) McDonell. His father was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were on their passage from Inverness, Scotland. Mr. McDonell received a grammar-school training. He taught in his native province and in Western Canada for three years; and then so successfully invested his earnings in business as to realize ten thousand dollars by the time he was twenty-five years old. This sum he invested in a cargo of wheat, which he lost by the wreck of a vessel on Lake Huron. In 1859 he entered the law school of the Michigan University, and graduated in the spring of 1861. In the following June, he removed to Bay City; and, during the first three months, was associated with Hon. A. C. Maxwell in his law office. He then entered into partnership with the late Judge Grier, just then entering upon his profession. When Mr. Grier was elected to the bench, Mr. McDonell was, for some time, associated with George P. Cobb, now a prominent lawyer of Bay City. He is now one of the firm of McDonell & Man. Mr. McDonell has been elected Supervisor of the ward in which he lives, City Attorney, Alderman, and Mayor of Bay City. He held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for Bay County from 1862 to 1866; and was a member of the Democratic State Committee from the fall of 1874 to that of 1876. He was Treasurer and Secretary of St. Andrew's Society of Bay County while that organization existed. He is President of the Bay County Bar Association; and of the Board of Trustees of the Bay City Public Library. In a few months after his arrival in Bay City, he manifested the usefulness of his practical business training, not only in the management of the business intrusted to him as a lawyer, but in the building up of an independent financial position. He is considered one of the wealthiest men in Bay City; and his residence is one of the finest there. Mr. McDonell has always maintained an honorable position in Bay City. He has a reputation second to no lawyer in the State for professional knowledge, practical ability, and conscientious, painstaking management of cases. He has been twice married. His first wife, Mary Ann Carson, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, died in 1862. He married, in 1863, Mary J. Day, a native of St. Lawrence County, New York.

**M**ACOMBER, GEORGE, of Greenville, Montcalm County, was born in Kinderhook, New York, October 4, 1801, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In 1821 his father's family, consisting of eight sons and two daughters, moved to a farm at Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York. There Mr. Macomber remained until he was twenty-two years of age, when he bought a farm in Perry, Wyoming County. Farming and speculating occupied his time until 1841; when, with his family, he removed to Macomb County, Michigan. He had married, in 1831, Lucinda Barnes, a daughter of a New York farmer. He settled on a farm in Clinton, and engaged in speculating in wool and pine lands. Here he resided for more than thirty years; when, his wife's health becoming impaired, and the management of a large farm growing burdensome as he advanced in years, he decided upon a change of residence. Accordingly, in 1873, he removed to the city of Greenville, and devoted his time to the management of his property, which then consisted principally of real estate securities, bank stock, etc. In the autumn of 1876, the family was called upon to sustain the loss of the much loved wife and mother. After her death, Mr. Macomber decided to transfer his property and business to his children, which he accordingly did in 1877. In Mr. Macomber's political views, as in his business life, there have been few changes. In his youth, he was an old-line Whig. He joined the Republican party at its organization, and has cast his vote with that party up to the present time. Mr. Macomber has two children,—a son and a daughter. His son, Allen M., resides at Lakeview, where he has been in business for several years; his daughter is the wife of William Cottrell, of Greenville; and with her Mr. Macomber now resides, resting from the cares of a busy life. He has never sought or held public office; and, in his dealings with his fellow-men, has endeavored to strictly follow the Golden Rule.

**M**ILLER, HEZEKIAH, Lawyer and Justice of the Peace, of East Saginaw, was born in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, March 17, 1820. His mother, Hannah (Nash) Miller, was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut. His father, Hiram Miller, was a farmer of Westchester County, New York. His parents died when Mr. Miller was quite young; and he went to live with his uncle. He attended the common schools of New York until he was seventeen, and was then apprenticed to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. After working at his trade for about seven years, he went to New York, where he remained one year. In 1845 he went to Groton, Tomp-

kins County, and was engaged, for the greater part of six years, in pattern-making. In 1853 he formed a partnership to enter the carriage business with a relative in Dunnerville, Canada. Two years after, he sold his interest, and removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he again engaged in pattern-making. In 1857 he invented the Miller rule for measuring lumber. This proved a good invention, and brought such large sales that he went into the manufacturing business, from which he derived a fair competence. In 1861 he was elected Supervisor; and, though nominated for a second term, resigned, and accepted the office of Superintendent of the Poor, which he held until October, 1875. In 1862 he became Justice of the Peace, and has continued to hold that office. March 20, 1875, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. In 1843 he joined the Society of Odd-Fellows, and is a member of East Saginaw Lodge. He has always attended the Baptist Church. He was a member of the Whig party until 1854; since that time he has been a Republican. In 1841 he married Nancy M. Miller, who died soon after. His present wife was Miss Eliza J. Attwood. They have had six children, four of whom are living. In all affairs of a public nature with which Mr. Miller has been identified, he has discharged his duty faithfully. By his untiring industry, unswerving fidelity, and habitual promptness, he has gained the esteem of the community.

**M**AIDEN, WILLIAM PERRY, M. D., of Alpena, was born in Quebec, Canada, March 15, 1841. His father, Joseph Maiden, was Major of Artillery in the British service. He received his primary education at Regiapolis College (Catholic), at Kingston, Canada. When quite young, he learned telegraphy, and, for three or four years, worked as telegraph operator and ticket agent on the Grand Trunk Railway, filling various offices of trust during the time. He commenced the study of medicine at Queen's University Medical College, in October, 1858, and graduated in 1861. Afterwards, while in New York City, he passed an examination and took an *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. During the first year of the late war, he went to Washington, for the purpose of securing a position in a hospital as assistant surgeon; but, as there was a great demand for telegraph operators, he was induced to accept such a position, in the War Department, for about six months, after which he was placed in charge of the Military Telegraph Department, at Alexandria, Virginia, for four months. He then received the appointment of acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to duty in Wolf Street General Hospital, in Alexandria. He was made

Assistant Surgeon in 1863, and was ordered to remain on duty at the same hospital, occasionally being sent to different points in the Army of the Potomac. In July, 1864, he took charge of Dangerfield Post Hospital, Virginia, in the defenses of Washington, and remained there until the close of the war. During the time he was in the service, while visiting hospitals, he was thrown from a horse and his hip was severely injured, afterwards causing him serious trouble. In July, 1865, he settled in Alpena, Michigan, being the first physician in the place. He has continued to reside there, with the exception of one year—1872—which he spent in New York, for the treatment of his hip,—the ex-section of the joint being successfully performed by Doctor Sayre. During that year, Alpena was nearly consumed by fire, in which Doctor Maiden suffered the loss of valuable surgical instruments and an extensive library. He organized the first Masonic Lodge in Alpena; in 1867, was elected Master, and retained the position three years. He takes no very active part in politics, but uniformly votes the Republican ticket. He was married, October 11, 1864, at Detroit, to Miss Cly Spaulding, of Veazie, near Bangor, Maine. Doctor Maiden has been quite successful in his profession, and has secured a large and lucrative practice.

**M**CMATH, JOHN WATSON, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in Romulus, Seneca County, New York, June 3, 1824. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Fleming) McMath, who were of Scotch and Irish lineage. His father moved from New Jersey to Romulus, New York, at the age of twenty. In 1827 he settled, with his family, near the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan; and, soon after, died, leaving nine children, of whom J. W. McMath is the youngest. The education of Mr. McMath was limited to attendance at the district school, during the winter, until he was fifteen. From that age until he was twenty, he served as clerk; and, during this interval, spent most of his leisure in study. He took a preparatory course at the Ypsilanti Seminary; and, in 1846, entered the Michigan University. After graduating, in 1850, he was engaged for a year as a teacher, in Centreville, St. Joseph County,—at the same time studying law. He studied law one year in the office of Backus & Harbaugh, of Detroit. In October, 1852, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. In November of that year, he opened an office in Mackinaw, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county; and was actively engaged there until the spring of 1863. In 1861 he was appointed Collector of the Customs for the Mack-

inaw District, and held the position until 1867. While in the discharge of these duties, he was stationed, for four years, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Since 1867, he has resided at Bay City. From 1870 to 1872, he was City Attorney; and, from 1872 to 1876, Judge of the Probate Court for Bay County. He has been United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan for the past twelve years. He is now a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bay City. In 1856 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and is now a member of Bay City Lodge, No. 79. Mr. McMath is an active Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In his official life, he has shown unusual care and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. He holds a prominent position in the bar at Bay City, and stands well among the leading attorneys of the State. He married, July 12, 1852, Ella J. Roys, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have one son.

**M**ILLER, HON. ALBERT, of Bay City, Michigan, the oldest living pioneer of the Saginaw Valley, was born in Hartland, Windsor County, Vermont, May 10, 1810. His father, Jeremy Miller, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut. His mother, Sarah (Hodgman) Miller, was a native of Hartland. The ancestors of Judge Miller, on his mother's side, were among those who landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. A plate, now in the possession of the family, was brought over in the "Mayflower," by Sarah Clark, whose name it bears. It is to this woman that Judge Miller traces his maternal ancestry. His father belonged to an old English family that settled in Massachusetts in 1640. Judge Miller is the youngest of a family of four children,—three of whom are still living. When he was seven years of age, his father died; his mother lived until 1863, when she died, at the advanced age of eighty-four. At a very early age, Judge Miller was obliged to provide for himself, his mother having but limited means. At the age of ten, he engaged with his uncle, who gave him his board and a pair of boots, in return for his summer's work. From the time he was eleven years old until he was fourteen, he lived with another uncle, who gave him his board and clothing, and allowed him the privilege of attending the district school during the winter. The next year and a half were spent at home on the farm; the following three summers, in farm labor; and the winters, until he was eighteen, were spent in school. After that, two winters were passed in teaching a district school in his native town. About this time, Mr. Miller resolved to fit himself for Dartmouth College; and entered Kimball and Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, in 1830,

with this intention. Shortly after entering the academy, he was prostrated by a severe illness, which compelled him to change his plans; and, in the fall of 1830, he started for the West. It was the first time he had traveled more than twenty miles from home; and every day's progress had the charm of adventure and novelty. He went by stage and canal to Buffalo, at which place he took boat for Detroit. The latter city, at the time Judge Miller passed through it, contained two thousand two hundred and twenty-two inhabitants. In the spring of 1831, his mother and sisters having arrived from Vermont, he settled with them at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Michigan. Here he remained until the fall of 1832, when he visited Saginaw, and purchased a tract of land at the junction of the Shiawassee and Tittabawassee rivers, to which he removed in February, 1833. Judge Miller, during his stay at Grand Blanc, taught school, and finished the second term that was ever taught in Genesee County. During the winter of 1834-35, he taught in a building which was occupied by the United States troops, in 1823. This was the first school taught in the Saginaw Valley. In the spring of 1833, Mr. Miller was elected to an office that constituted him one of the inspectors of elections for his township; during his residence there of fifteen years, he was a constant member of the Board of Inspectors, and was never absent from an election. Upon the organization of Saginaw County, in 1835, he was appointed Judge of the Probate Court, by Stevens T. Mason, then acting Governor of the Territory; this office he held for nine years. He was a Justice of the Peace for the township of Saginaw for thirteen years. In 1847 he represented the county of Saginaw in the State Legislature; at this session the capital was removed from Detroit to Lansing. In 1836 Judge Miller purchased a tract of land near the mouth of the Saginaw River, and laid out the town of Portsmouth, which now constitutes the sixth, and a part of the fifth and seventh wards of Bay City. This was the first effort made towards building a town in that vicinity. In 1836-37, he, with two partners, erected a steam saw-mill on said tract, which was the second saw-mill put in operation on the Saginaw River. He was a stockholder and Director in the company that put in operation the second salt manufactory. Judge Miller was influential in securing to Bay City the first railroad; and is, at present, a Director in the Second National Bank of Bay City. He takes a great interest in all matters relating to the early history of Michigan; and is an active member of the State Pioneer Society, having been its first President. He is now President of the Saginaw Valley Pioneer Society. He was the first Postmaster of Portsmouth, having received the appointment, in 1837, from Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under General Jackson. Judge Miller married, at Detroit, on the 6th of February, 1838, Miss Mary A. Daglish, a young lady who

had recently emigrated, with her parents, from London, England. They united with the Presbyterian Church the same year. He has been an elder in the church at Bay City for more than twenty years; and has three times been a delegate from the Presbytery of Saginaw to the General Assembly. He was a Jackson Democrat until the Republican party was formed, since which time he has given it his hearty support. Judge Miller has bravely endured the hardships of pioneer life, and is, at present, strong and active. He is well acquainted with the history of the valley, and his fine memory, combined with great originality of expression, renders his narration of early experiences very entertaining.

**MIDDLETON, EDWARD**, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in the city of Abingdon, Berkshire, England. His father, Benjamin Middleton, was a manufacturer of hemp goods,—a business in which his ancestors had been engaged for generations. His mother, Harriet (Hill) Middleton, was of French descent. Mr. Middleton spent five years in school at Stevenston, Berkshire; and graduated in 1845. After four years' apprenticeship to the miller's trade, at Marcham Mills, Berkshire, he was married, February 20, 1850, at Canhot, Oxfordshire, to Martha Parlow, and sailed for America. He was engaged seven years in the flouring-mill of Douglas & Jackson, at Lockport, Niagara County, New York; and, for two years, worked a mill, on his own responsibility, at Putnamville, near London, Canada. In 1858 he purchased at Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, half the water-power of Flat River, and the Greenville mill,—at that time the only flouring-mill in the town. He lived on the north side of the river, with the Indians for neighbors. He carried on a successful business until 1865, when he removed to Fentonville, Michigan, and purchased the only flouring-mill in that place, for sixteen thousand dollars, cash. He used most of his capital in this purchase, retaining only an interest in the Finch Mill, at Greenville. Three months after his removal to Fentonville, he sold his mill property there, and bought the Town Hall, which he turned over in part payment for the Thread Mill, at Flint. This mill, at the end of two years, he sold for twenty-one thousand dollars, to Messrs. Patrick & Wetherbee, receiving, in part payment, fifteen hundred acres of pine lands on Lake Huron. He soon after repurchased his Greenville property, and added to it the Demarest water-power. The Greenville City Mill, which Mr. Middleton built in 1871, has all the latest improvements,—elevators, steam heater, track scales, and a side track from the Detroit,



Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad. It is capable of turning out three hundred barrels of flour per day. Mr. Middleton has, in connection with his mill, a cooper's shop, in which he employs sixteen men to make barrels for the trade. He owns large tracts of land in Florida. He is a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank of Greenville. For several years, he served on the School Board; and, while in that position, was instrumental in erecting the Greenville Union School-house. He also purchased, on his own responsibility, one hundred and sixty acres of land for a cemetery and park. The latter, by his efforts, has become a beautiful place of resort. Mr. Middleton has traveled largely through the United States, and has crossed the Atlantic seven times. On his first attempted voyage, he was wrecked on the "Franklin King." The passengers and crew took to life-boats; and, after an exposure of one day and one night, were picked up by the barque "Ellen," from Malaga, in the West Indies. The vessel was bound for New York, where it arrived safely after seventeen days' passage. Mr. Middleton is a Democrat. He and his wife, although Episcopalians before coming to Greenville, are now active members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Middleton has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in Greenville, for fifteen years. He has three sons living. The oldest, George F., is in the milling business with his father. Charles W. is a clerk in the First National Bank of Greenville. Mr. Middleton is a careful, conservative business man, and has made a fortune by his own efforts. He began his career as an employee; and, by industry, perseverance, and economy, has become a recognized power in the community.

**M**ILLER, CHARLES CARROLL, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Stanton, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Kennebunk Port, Maine, March 11, 1830. His parents, Captain Jeremiah G. and Jane W. Miller, were of English descent. Mr. Miller was educated at the academy at Lewiston Falls, Maine. In his youth he was infatuated with the theater, and would probably have made a good actor. He went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became a salesman. While there, he was converted, and made up his mind to devote himself to the Christian ministry. In April, 1856, he removed to Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, and was licensed to preach, by the First Baptist Church, in October of the same year. March 4, 1858, he was ordained. Besides filling the pastorate of the church, in Grand Rapids, he labored as an evangelist throughout Western Michigan.

He removed to Wisconsin in 1871, and returned to Michigan in September, 1877. Mr. Miller helped to organize the Republican party in Michigan, and did the first stump speaking for the cause in Kent County. At one time he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee. During the civil war he was reputed to be the best political speaker in Western Michigan. He has never desired public office. He married, October 11, 1848, Miriam C. Dyer, of Portland, Maine. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Miller is a little above the average height, and has a fine physique. He is a man of great energy, and has many friends. He is one of the best speakers in the State. Original in thought and manner, he takes a high rank as a successful pastor and evangelist. In 1876 he was offered the position of American Minister to Brazil, but declined, preferring active work in his Master's vineyard.

**M**OORE, JUDGE JOHN, was born in London, England, February 7, 1826. His parents, John and Bessie Moore, then resided in that city.

In 1830 his mother, with her son, removed to New York State, where they remained until 1834. They then removed to Michigan, and settled on a farm in Milford, Oakland County. Mr. John Moore attended the public schools of Michigan until 1846, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Augustus C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, who was then a resident of Milford. In the spring of 1848, he entered the law office of Lothrop & Duffield, of Detroit; and, in October of that year, was made an attorney by the Supreme Court, at a session held in Pontiac. Soon afterwards, he commenced the practice of his profession in Fentonville, Genesee County; and remained there until the spring of 1851. He then removed to Saginaw City, where he has since resided. Mr. Moore was Prosecuting Attorney of Saginaw County in 1856, '57, '58, and '59; and Mayor of the city of Saginaw in 1861, '62, and '63. He was appointed Judge for the Tenth Judicial Circuit in February, 1871; and held the position until February 1, 1874, when he resigned. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for Governor, in opposition to Governor Baldwin, and received thirty thousand more votes than had ever been received by any Democratic candidate for that office. For fifteen years prior to 1870, he was a member of the Board of Education; in that year, he declined to serve longer. When called to the bench, Mr. Moore stood high in the circuit, and was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. In the surrender of his handsome income for the small salary of the office, he displayed a public spirit as commendable as it is rare. As a judge, he was distinguished for his discrimination,

keen powers of analysis, and sound judgment in the applications of the law, as well as promptness and impartiality in the discharge of his official duties. He married, in 1849, Miss Caroline S. Odell, of Milford, Oakland County, Michigan. Mr. Moore commenced life with habits of uprightness and industry, and has steadily risen to his present high position. For the past fifteen years, he has occupied a place among the prominent men of his profession in Michigan; and has been identified with nearly all the important litigation in his section. He has always been associated with the Democratic party; but has, in a measure, preserved his independence, and avoided the character of a partisan. During the war, he used his influence to unite popular sentiment in support of the President's policy, without regard to men or party. He is dignified, courteous, and unassuming. He has strong common sense, and makes few mistakes. Few men stand so deservedly high in the estimation of the public.

**MORSE, HON. ASA**, Judge of Probate for Montcalm County, was born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, June 14, 1835. His parents, Heman and Matilda (Snyder) Morse, were both natives of New York,—his father being of Puritan, his mother of Knickerbocker descent. Judge Morse is the eighth in direct descent from Samuel Morse, who came over from England and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637. His great-great-grandmother was a daughter of Jonas Parker, one of the immortal seven who were the first to fall at Lexington. His great-grandfathers on both sides were soldiers in the war of the Revolution; and his maternal grandfather fought in the War of 1812. His father was engaged in agriculture; and removed from New York State to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, when Asa Morse was four years old. The early education of the latter was obtained at a district school in Pennsylvania; and, afterwards, at the academies in Waverly, Tioga County, and Marion, Wayne County, New York. He assisted his father on the farm in the intervals of school attendance, until he was twenty-one years old; then, for five or six years, he alternated farm work with teaching. In 1861, having devoted much of his spare time to the study of law, he entered the law school at Albany, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1862. Immediately after leaving the law school, he offered himself for service in the army, as substitute for a brother whose health was impaired; and was assigned to the 171st Pennsylvania Regiment. He was principally employed in garrison duty in North Carolina, taking part in several skirmishes; but, having received a severe injury, brought on by hard

marching, was mustered out in August, 1863. He practiced law at Elmira, New York, for one year. After some time spent at home on the farm, for the purpose of regaining his health, he came to Michigan with his brother, in 1866, and established himself at what is now Stanton; it was then an unbroken pine forest. They were among the pioneer lumbermen in that vicinity; and Mr. Morse continued in that business, combining with it the limited law practice which the new country afforded. In 1872, having been elected to the office of Probate Judge, he sold out his business. He was re-elected in 1876. He has held the position of Township Clerk and Supervisor; and for three years has held the office of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he still serves. He is a member of the Republican party, and has done active work in its behalf. During the last Presidential campaign, he made, in its interests, a number of speeches in the county, where he is known as a fluent and impressive public speaker. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty years; and is a trustee and deacon in that society. In all matters of public interest, he takes an active, and often a leading, part; and never fails to materially assist what he considers a movement in the right direction. He married, November 7, 1871, at Stanton, Marianne Foster, a lady of English birth, daughter of a cotton manufacturer of Oldham, England. They have had three children, of whom two are living.

**NEWKIRK, DR. CHARLES T.**, of Bay City, Michigan, was born on the 10th day of December, 1841, at St. Williams, province of Ontario, Canada. His father, Moses Newkirk, was born in the year 1807, in the county of Norfolk, Ontario, where he has since resided. In 1827 he married Catherine Topping, and to them were born eighteen children. They are still in good health; and, June 11, 1877, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. Doctor Newkirk early manifested a desire for study, which was encouraged by both father and mother to the fullest extent of their means; but, as they had a large family to educate,—five of whom are physicians,—his opportunities were somewhat restricted. By the advice of a friend of the family, H. J. Killmaster, Doctor Newkirk, at the early age of fourteen, taught school; and, with the money thus obtained, was enabled to finish his literary course at the high school in Hamilton, Canada. He afterwards studied medicine with Hon. Dr. John Rolph; and, in the twenty-first year of his age, graduated from the University of Victoria College, at Toronto, of which his preceptor was Dean. He practiced his profession for a short time in Canada, when, with his family, he removed to South America.

He spent nine months learning the Spanish language, and, immediately on passing his examination, was appointed, by the Governor, Doctor of the Province. He was also made Doctor to the Argentine Hospital, which position he resigned in three months, to accept a similar one in the Brazilian army. He afterwards became First Surgeon, with the grade of Captain. This position he held for three years, when he returned to Canada. After a brief visit among his friends there, he again went to South America; and, at Assumption, in Paraguay, began the practice of medicine in connection with the drug business. He passed through several epidemics of small-pox, yellow fever, and cholera. Of the first mentioned, his brother, Dr. Daniel Newkirk, with whom he was associated in practice, died. This event, together with the constantly failing health of his family, so disheartened him that he determined to return to Canada, and engage in quiet practice. With this intention, he closed his business in Assumption; but, on arriving in Buenos Ayres, where he had engaged passage, he learned that the yellow fever had broken out there in its most malignant form. Hundreds were dying daily, and those of the citizens who were able, fled the city. Only a small number of the resident physicians could be induced to remain. Doctor Newkirk, with a degree of heroism and self-denial characteristic of himself, decided at once to remain. Having sent his family on to Canada, he again devoted himself to the work of saving life and alleviating suffering. He was in constant communication with the authorities, for the prevention of the spread of the disease; and, by his advice, many sanitary precautions were taken, which doubtless cut short one of the most frightful epidemics ever known. An idea may be formed of the danger which Doctor Newkirk was compelled to face, from the fact, that twenty-six thousand persons died in twenty-five days, of this disease alone. Doctor Newkirk was engaged four months in Buenos Ayres during this plague, rarely working less than eighteen hours daily. His hotel was constantly besieged by hundreds of persons who were anxious to secure his services, some offering the most extravagant fees; but, with an utter disregard for money, he would take them in rotation, the poor receiving the same amount of attention as the rich. An article which appeared in the *Standard*, an English paper printed in Buenos Ayres, will illustrate the high regard in which Doctor Newkirk was held by the residents: "Doctor Newkirk, who labored so heroically and indefatigably during the recent plague, left yesterday on the 'Cassini.' The Commission of Montserrat presented him with a splendid album, in testimony of his services to the sick. He proceeds in the 'Cassini,' to Rio Janeiro, there to take the 'Duro,' and will spend a few months in Europe, before returning to his native country, Canada, whither his family have preceded him. Senor Valle, acting as interpreter for

his colleagues and the residents of Montserrat, where Doctor Newkirk so much distinguished himself, made a very complimentary speech, on presenting the album. Some other members of the committee also spoke, testifying to his valuable services during the plague. Doctor Newkirk expressed his thanks, and assured the gentlemen present that he would never forget the kindness he had received at the hands of the people of Buenos Ayres. The committee, with several other gentlemen, accompanied him to the mole head; some of them even to the outer roads, where the 'Cassini' was anchored. The ovation was a splendid one, but well merited, and we express but the sentiments of the native and foreign population of Buenos Ayres, when we wish Doctor Newkirk a hearty God speed, and every success and prosperity in his future career. Such men as he leave their footprints, and it is to be regretted that the public of Buenos Ayres is deprived of his professional services." On his way home, he stopped a short time in Rio Janeiro, where he was warmly welcomed by the old army officers and surgeons with whom he had served in Paraguay. Immediately on arriving home, he set about finding some good location in which to again enter upon the practice of his profession. He visited New York, Chicago, and other places; but, after careful consideration, concluded to settle in Bay City, Michigan. His previous experience soon secured for him a good practice, which is constantly increasing. Doctor Newkirk has assisted several young men through college, and has always shown great interest in the welfare of students. He is master of four languages, and even now spends all his leisure time in study. In 1862 he married Mary Jane Anderson, who was with him constantly during his eventful career in South America. To them have been born three children. Doctor Newkirk is of fine appearance, nearly six feet high, and is of a genial disposition. He rarely loses an opportunity of doing good, taking a lively interest in all charitable enterprises. He is liberal both in politics and religion.

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**O**WEN, HON. JOHN G., of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born March 28, 1824, at Woodchurch, Kent County, England. His father, Dive Owen, followed the occupation of a farmer, and lived to be seventy-six years of age. His mother, Elizabeth (Woodland) Owen, was born near Ruckinge, Kent County; and had ten children,—five sons and five daughters. She survived her husband ten years, dying at the age of eighty-six. At fourteen years of age, Mr. Owen left school, and engaged as an apprentice in the drug store of Mr. Thomas Barry, at Rye, county of Sussex. He remained there until his eighteenth year: when, owing

to failing health, he was compelled to give up business. Believing that an ocean voyage and change of climate were the only hope of regaining his health, he, with a brother and sister, embarked in the packet ship "Quebec," April 8, 1842, for the United States. After forty-five days, he reached New York, much benefited by his voyage. He went to Pittsford, New York, where he remained for some time, his health constantly improving. He alternated, as to the selection of his future home, between Rochester, Pembroke, and Darien. In October, 1843, Mr. Owen, in company with his sister, went to Armada, Macomb County, Michigan. While here, he devoted a portion of his time to farming; and, having quite recovered his health, removed, in the following August, to Detroit, in order to accept a clerkship in a wholesale grocery house. In April, 1846, he married Miss Maria A. Sabine, daughter of John Sabine, then of the city of Detroit, but formerly of Canterbury, England. In June, 1846, Mr. Owen removed to Clarkston, Oakland County, Michigan, where he engaged in a general mercantile business. In 1854, in connection with his other business, he turned his attention to farming, in which he has since been engaged, although he has removed from Clarkston. In 1860 Mr. Owen purchased the Waterford flour-mills, which he rebuilt and operated. He also established a store in connection with the mills; and, in the spring of 1863, removed to Waterford, which is situated two and one-half miles from Clarkston. Mr. Owen had, for several years, traded in grain, wool, and all the productions of the northern counties; and this place was, for a long time, the natural outlet. In 1865, in connection with his business at Waterford, he opened a house in East Saginaw, dealing in wholesale groceries and lumbermen's supplies. This business increased beyond his expectations; and, in the following year, he was obliged to remove to Saginaw. Here he established a business which exceeded half a million dollars annually. In 1872 he retired, and has since been engaged, in Saginaw, in the manufacture of lumber. In 1854 Mr. Owen made a visit to his parents, brothers, and sisters in England. In 1860 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate. He took his seat, January 1, 1861, and served through that session and two special sessions, made necessary by the breaking out of the civil war. He took an active part in the business and deliberations, and filled positions on two special committees, one of which was on the salt interests of the State. An act had been passed, at a former session, giving a bounty of ten cents a bushel on all salt made within the State, which led to rapid developments of the salt deposits, and threatened the people with heavy taxation in order to meet the probable production. The majority of the committee having reported on a modified and continuous tax, the law was practically repealed, except as to the company then in operation. A strong effort was

made for its continuance, however, and Mr. Owen received many flattering comments for the stand he took in the interests of the people. He was appointed chairman of the special committee, appointed by the Senate, to investigate the department of the Quartermaster-General, to which base frauds had been charged by a part of the press of the State. Three months' faithful labor in investigating the business, resulted in a complete refutation of the charges. In September, 1866, Mr. Owen was deeply affected by the death of his wife, who left a family of nine children,—six sons and three daughters. He afterwards married Miss Lucia A. Greenleaf, who was born in Saratoga, New York, in 1832, and was the daughter of Flavel and Eunice (Smith) Greenleaf. They have one daughter. Mr. Owen has been identified, not only with the business interests of Saginaw, but with its growth and public improvement. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of the city; and has served in other prominent positions. He served as President of the Water Commissioners during the construction of what is known as the Holly system of water supply, covering an expenditure of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. Upon the completion of the works, Mr. Owen resigned his position, and retired to private life. He was never an office-seeker, and only accepted the positions he has filled from a sense of duty, and at the urgent solicitations of his friends. In politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. In his religious views, he is a Baptist.



**ORTMAN, CHARLES L.**, Lumberman, of East Saginaw, was born in Austria, in the town of Austria, in September, 1830. His father, Charles J. Ortman, a man of considerable repute, carried on the manufacturing business. His mother died when he was but six years old; and, at the age of twelve, Mr. Ortman went to live with an uncle in Vienna. He assisted his uncle in the produce and wood business; and attended school until 1851, when he went South, and settled in Trieste. He subsequently engaged as traveler for a produce and wood dealer of that place, in which capacity he remained three years. He was very fond of study, and devoted his leisure time to history and other useful subjects. In 1854 he returned to Austria; and, until 1862, carried on the same line of business through Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland. In that year, he went to England, and became extensively engaged in the oak-stave and lumber business. In 1863, being urged by his friends, he decided to come to America. After visiting Canada, Missouri, and Michigan, he settled in Detroit in 1864, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1865 he removed to East Saginaw, where he has since conducted an extensive trade. In 1865 he





Yours Truly  
B. F. Partridge





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was appointed President of the Germania Society. In 1872 he became a Chapter Mason. In the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city; and was also chosen Presidential Elector, running five thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In 1873, with two other men, he started the East Saginaw Savings Bank, and became its Vice-President. He married, January 19, 1856, Miss Mary Elizabeth Boch. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Ortman has, through his own efforts, risen to deserved and enduring prominence. His fortune is the result of careful and far-seeing management in a business conducted with integrity and industry.

**P**LESSNER, DR. MICHAEL CHARLES THEODORE, of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born October 20, 1813, in Striegan, Prussia. His father, Henry Plessner, a Professor in the University of Breslau, died in 1835. Doctor Plessner attended the Gymnasium School, at Breslau, until 1833. He then entered the University of Berlin; and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, August 10, 1837. The same year, he was appointed surgeon of the Cholera Hospital; and was actively engaged in his professional duties, near Berlin, from 1838 to 1842. In the latter year, he was appointed Royal Officer of Health; and lived, first, at Friedland, and, afterwards, at Stettin, until 1849, when he emigrated to America. He reached Saginaw City, August 10, 1849; and, with the exception of an interval of two years passed in Toledo, Ohio, has since made it his home. From 1852 to 1860, he held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was Superintendent of the Poor for eight years. In 1859 he received a Captain's commission in the Michigan militia. He was President of the Board of Education for ten years; and, in 1868, was a Presidential Elector. In 1839 he became a Free Mason; and has taken all the degrees except one. While he was in Toledo, he was President of the medical society there; and is now a member of the different medical societies of Saginaw. Prior to the organization of the Republican party, he was a Free-soil Democrat; and cast his first vote for Hale, in 1852. He was active in the campaigns of 1856, '60, '68, and '76, in making stump-speeches, in Saginaw and other counties, for the nominees on the Republican ticket. Doctor Plessner has, at all times, been deeply interested in the growth and educational advancement of Saginaw City. His knowledge, skill, and devotion to his professional duties, place him among the best physicians in his county. Forty years of incessant labor at his profession have not impaired either mental or physical vigor. He married, March 7, 1839, Amelia Fittenger. They have had thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity.

**P**ARTRIDGE, HON. BENJAMIN F., of Portsmouth, Bay County, Michigan, was born in the town of Shelby, Macomb County, Michigan, April 19, 1822. He is the son of Asa and Sarah C. Partridge. They came from Scotch-Irish ancestors who emigrated to this country several generations back. His parents were from Vermont, but were married in Detroit, Michigan, soon after the War of 1812. They lived there for a time, and then removed to a farm in Shelby, where they remained several years; and finally removed to the village of Palmer,—now St. Clair City,—in St. Clair County, Michigan. There his father died in 1827, leaving an invalid wife and four children, of whom Mr. Partridge, then five years old, was the second. From this time, we find him living any place it suited him best until, when about fourteen years of age, having had no educational advantages, he commenced attending the common schools, doing chores and working about for several years. As soon as he became competent to teach, he took charge of a school, at the same time studying law, mathematics, and engineering under private instructors. He also read Latin and French under private teachers, and learned type-setting and printing before he reached the age of twenty-two years. About this time, he began the mercantile business, and studied ship-building and carpentry for two years. He then engaged in civil engineering and surveying for a year, when he left mercantile business, and gave his attention to surveying, dealing in real estate, and lumbering. In 1845 he married Miss Olive M. Wright, from New Hampshire. He lived at Lexington, Michigan, until the spring of 1854, when he removed his family to Lower Saginaw, now Bay City, Michigan, where he had engaged largely in lumbering. During the next two years, he built two large steam saw-mills, and made various other improvements at Bay City, becoming interested in vessel property. The financial crisis of 1857 was disastrous to his interests, and swept away nearly all his accumulations of the previous fourteen years. After many vain efforts to arrange his business matters satisfactorily, he again commenced surveying and engineering; and continued it in connection with selling new lands, until the civil war came on. In September, 1861, he commenced recruiting men for the 1st Michigan Lancers, in which he enlisted as a private under Colonel Rankin. In February, 1862, he was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company H. When the lancers were disbanded, he obtained orders to enlist men from the lancers with Captain J. M. Mott; they raised a company, and were assigned to the 16th Regiment of Michigan Infantry. The company being thus transferred, he was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company I, in the 16th Michigan. He was subsequently commissioned and mustered, from time to time, as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and

Colonel of the 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry. While Major, he had command of the 83d Peninsular Volunteers, and was wounded in the neck by a ball at the battle of Peebles' Farm. He was then brevetted Colonel of United States Volunteers. January 18, 1865, he took command of the 16th Michigan, and was brevetted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. In March he was in command of a brigade, and was wounded by a ball in the left side of his head at Quaker Road, but resumed his command the next day, and continued until Lee's surrender. On that occasion, he received twenty-eight of the seventy-one flags surrendered. While on the march from Appomattox Court House to Richmond, General Partridge's horse fell, and two of his ribs were broken; notwithstanding this, he remained in camp until his final recovery. After the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia, he was sent in command of a detachment of seven regiments to Louisville, Kentucky. There he was appointed President of a general court-martial, and continued to hold the court until he was mustered out of service with his regiment, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in July, 1865. He participated in all but two of the fifty-four engagements on the record of the regiment; thirty-six of them being considered heavy battles; and was at the entire siege of Petersburg except Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, being in hospital at that time. Before the war, he served eighteen months as Sheriff of Bay County, and was also County Surveyor. After the war, he was four years Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District, Michigan, and resigned in 1871. He was also President of Bay County Agricultural Society two years, during the same time. In 1871 he resumed farming on his place near Bay City; and, in 1872, was elected Supervisor of the town; he has been elected every year since, and was also President of the Board of Supervisors of his county three years in succession, which office he still holds. In the fall of 1876, at the general election, he was chosen Commissioner of the State Land-office of Michigan, to serve two years. During the existence of the order of Sons of Temperance, he was an ardent supporter of its principles and a member of the society; he was also a member of the Temple of Honor, another higher temperance order. In early life, he joined the Masonic Fraternity; and has also been a prominent Odd-Fellow. While quite young, he became a member of the Congregational Church of Algonac, Michigan. In the soldiers who fought for the Union in the late war, he takes a lively interest, being one of the Boys in Blue, and Vice-President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Michigan. He takes great interest in agriculture and horticulture, and is a prominent member of these societies. He is also Master of a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and member of the State Grange of Michigan. He belongs

to the order of Stars and Stripes of the State of Michigan soldiers, and is a Republican in politics. General Partridge is a man of strictly temperate habits,—never using stimulants or tobacco in any form. He is of a calm and even disposition, rarely disturbed by undue excitement. One of these cards was presented to each member of the regiment when discharged:

"HEAD-QUARTERS 16TH MICH. INF. VET. VOLS.,  
"July 17, 1865.

"SIR:—Accept my congratulations and thanks for having so nobly and successfully performed your duty during your perilous term of service, and for having been connected with an organization which has with honor to itself participated in the following-named battles:

"(1.) Siege of Yorktown, April, 1862. (2.) Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862. (3.) Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862. (4.) Gaines Hill, June 27, 1862. (5.) White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862. (6.) Malvern Hill, June 30, 1862. (7.) Turkey Bend, July 1, 1862. (8.) Bull Run, No. 2, August 30, 1862. (9.) Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862. (10.) Shepardstown, Virginia, September 19, 1862. (11.) Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. (12.) Chancellorsville, April 30, 1863. (13.) Middleburg, June 21, 1863. (14.) Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (15.) Williamsport, Maryland, July 12, 1863. (16.) Wapping Heights, July 21, 1863. (17.) Bristow Station, October 14, 1863. (18.) Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863. (19.) Mine Run, November 27, 1863. (20.) Wilderness, May 5, 1864. (21.) Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864. (22.) Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864. (23.) North Anna, May 23, 1864. (24.) Topopatomoy Creek, May 30, 1864. (25.) Magnolia Swamp, June 1, 1864. (26.) Bethesda Church, June 2, 1864. (27.) Battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864. (28.) Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, July 30, 1864. (29.) Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864. (30.) Peebles' Farm, September 30, 1864. (31.) Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864. (32.) Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. (33.) Hatcher's Run, No. 2, March 25, 1865. (34.) White Oak Road, March 29, 1865. (35.) Quaker Road, March 31, 1865. (36.) Five Forks, April 1, 1865. (37.) Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. (38.) Lee's Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, April 13, 1865. The Siege of Petersburg, from June 10, 1864, to March 29, 1865.

"With many good wishes for your future,

"I am, respectfully yours,

"B. F. PARTRIDGE,

"Colonel Comm'g 16th Michigan V. V. Infantry."

POWELL, EDWIN R., Stanton, Editor and Proprietor of the *Montcalm Herald*, was born in Livonia, Livingston County, New York, September 1, 1820. He is the son of John Powell, who emigrated from Strafford, Vermont, in 1816. The maiden name of his mother, who was of French descent, was Caroline A. Jaques. She was born and brought up in Ontario County, New York, her parents having settled at the Hemlock Lake, near the village of Livonia. When Edwin Powell was six years of age, his mother died; this broke up the household, and left him to find an indifferent home with various relatives, until he was ten years of age, when his father married a second wife, and emigrated to Ann Arbor, Michigan. He settled upon eighty acres of Government land, which, at that period, was regarded as on the outskirts of civilization, as there was not then a public road to any part of Michigan, west of Ann Arbor. Mr. Powell was the only assistant of his father in his endeavor to make a

home in the wilderness, until December, 1835. Upon the death of his step-mother, he was bound as an apprentice to the printer's trade, under George W. Wood, at that time the proprietor of the *Ann Arbor State Journal*. Printing was not profitable in those days, and it was with difficulty that apprentices, or even journeymen printers, could obtain for their labor more than sufficient to keep them in board and clothes. The *State Journal* soon passed into other hands; and, in 1838, Mr. Powell commenced work in the employment of George W. Wallace, who had just started the first paper in Ypsilanti, called the *Republican*. This, however, proved to be a very unprofitable enterprise to Mr. Wallace; and Mr. Powell, then in his nineteenth year, went to Detroit in search of a situation as journeyman printer,—or, in other words, he started out on a tramp. On arriving, he failed to obtain the work he expected; and, for the first time in his life, found himself a wanderer about the streets of a city, without a cent in his pocket, and with a sensible appreciation of the cold charity of the world. After two or three days, he succeeded in getting enough to do to pay his expenses to the village of Pontiac, where he obtained employment, at eight dollars per month, on the *Pontiac Jacksonian*, published by Eldridge & Denton. He remained there until the following April, and then returned to Ann Arbor, where he worked in the printing-offices a portion of the time, until the month of December, 1839. He then learned that a situation was open for him at Jackson, in the *American Freeman* office, which was the only abolition paper published, at that time, in the Northwestern States. He went there by stage early in January, 1840, and was compositor and pressman of that paper for three months, with the assistance of only a small boy. Seymour B. Treadwell was the editor, and he, on many occasions, gave Mr. Powell the credit of being the best printer he ever saw. At the end of three months, the *Freeman* was suspended for want of support, and Mr. Powell received his wages, amounting to about seventy dollars,—a sum large enough to make him believe himself one of the wealthy men of the place. Returning to Ann Arbor in May, he was unable to get much to do at printing, as the times were too hard. Job printing was wholly performed on a hand-press, and such a thing as a job or card press was unknown in Michigan. In August, 1840, he returned to Jackson, and went to work on a Whig paper just started there by Moore & Hitchcock. He remained until late in the fall, when the death of Mr. Moore led to a change of proprietors; and the office was taken possession of by D. D. T. Moore, who subsequently established Moore's *Rural New Yorker*. Mr. Powell then went to work in the office of the Jackson *Democrat*, published by Raney & Cheeney. This firm soon dissolved, and G. W. Raney took possession. It so

happened that Mr. Raney had no taste for editorial work, and allowed Mr. Powell to do the editing in the name of the proprietor. For the first time in his life, he had the pleasure of seeing his own articles in print, generally filling about four columns weekly. This work was done principally in the night, by the light of tallow candles. In business hours, he performed all the mechanical work of the office, except what was done by a small boy. This engagement terminated in May, 1841, when Mr. Powell went back to the lower town of Ann Arbor to take a situation on an abolition paper called the *Signal of Liberty*. The office had been removed from Jackson, and the paper was merely a revival, under another name, and in another place, of the *American Freeman*. After he had worked in this office for a year, it changed hands, and the paper was published by a company in the upper town. In the winter of 1843, Mr. Powell entered into a verbal copartnership with Orrin Arnold to publish the Michigan *Argus*, a new paper started upon the extinction of a Democratic paper printed there, called the *Ann Arbor Herald*. This was his first newspaper venture; and, as he was inexperienced, the partnership proved to be an unfortunate one in many respects. He retired from the Michigan *Argus*, and returned to the office of the *Signal of Liberty*, where he was employed as foreman, until September, 1846. He then retired, with five hundred dollars of hard-earned wages in his pocket, and started out with the intention of carrying on the business for himself in the future. In the latter part of September of that year, he purchased of Nicholas Sullivan the Livingston *Courier*, published at Howell, Livingston County, paying for it the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars. This place, at that time, was comparatively on the borders of civilization. The people lived in log houses, and were mostly in straitened circumstances. The circulation of the paper did not exceed two hundred, in the entire county, and scarcely any job printing was called for. The business paid expenses and something besides, and Mr. Powell continued the paper until the close of the Cass and Butler campaign, in 1848; when he thought he saw a more promising field for his labor in the village of Ionia, in Ionia County. He transferred the good-will of the Livingston *Courier* to W. B. Smith, in December, 1848; and, in January, 1849, removed, with his printing material, to Ionia, and started a five-column folio paper, which he entitled the *Ionia Gazette*. By hard work and perseverance, the *Gazette* grew with the place, and proved a profitable enterprise, yielding to Mr. Powell a handsome competence. In 1862 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he accepted; but it proved one of the mistakes of his life-time. By attempting to discharge the duties of a judicial office, he found himself in a new vocation, which by nature and education he was unfitted to fill. The period of the war brought

to him a great deal of official business, which, in due time, made enemies of his warmest friends, and thus paved the way for the *Ionia Sentinel*, which was established in May, 1866. The rapid growth of Ionia, however, had made it possible for two newspapers to thrive in that place; but in August, 1867, the *Gazette* was merged in the *Ionia Sentinel*, and Mr. Powell soon after engaged in manufacturing, which proved exceedingly disastrous to his finances. He closed his business in Ionia, and purchased the *Montcalm Herald*, published in Stanton, Michigan, which had then been in existence a little more than one year. He removed to Stanton in January, 1869, and there resolved to retrieve his fortunes by resuming, in a new and untried field, the occupation he had chosen in his early life. By hard work and an indomitable will, he succeeded. He began under very discouraging circumstances financially, and has continued the *Montcalm Herald* without the interruption of a single week of its publication. It has steadily advanced in prosperity and usefulness until, in 1878, it has become the largest weekly newspaper in Michigan north of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. It is one of the most prosperous weekly journals in the State, outside of the large cities, and one of the most influential of the party to which the editor is devotedly attached. After occupying the editorial chair thirty-two years, he does not know of a single person in any party who desires to injure him, or impede his efforts to make a readable newspaper. His friends, neighbors, and the people of the county of his residence, desire to see him continue his editorial work until compelled by the infirmities of age to lay down the scissors and the quill.

**R**ANNEY, DR. HEZEKIAH B., of Stanton, Michigan, was born near Batavia, New York, June 7, 1833. His father, who was a farmer, removed to Grand Rapids in 1847, and to Albion in 1851. Mr. Ranney received his education at Albion, and entered the army, in 1863, as Second Lieutenant in the 15th New York Cavalry, in a company which he had assisted in raising. He took part in the battles of Lynchburg, New Market, Fisher Hill, and other conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. He was slightly wounded at Fisher Hill; and was mustered out of service at Elmira, New York, in 1865. During several years he was a diligent student of medicine, and had frequent opportunities of gaining knowledge and experience by practice in the army. On his return from the war, he entered the drug store of his brother; and, in 1869, commenced work at his profession, with A. J. Wiggins, of St. Johns. In 1870 Doctor Ranney traveled as a specialist, and the same year settled at Stanton, as

physician and dentist. There he immediately identified himself with all the interests of the place; and has now a large practice, as the leading physician, among the best families of Stanton and its vicinity. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons at Eaton Rapids, in 1855; he has been connected with various lodges, has held every office in the lodge, except Worshipful Master, and is, at present, Senior Warden. He joined the Knights of Pythias in 1874, at Greenville. Mr. Ranney is a communicant in the Congregational Church. He was a Democrat until the civil war, when he joined the Republican party. He married, May 5, 1856, Mrs. M. M. Wilsey. They have two sons,—George G. and Frank D.,—aged, respectively, twenty-one and nineteen years. Doctor Ranney is a self-made man in every sense of the term, having obtained a thorough knowledge of medicine by his individual efforts, while supporting his family, and under the most discouraging circumstances. He owes his success as a practitioner, not to a medical college, but to his untiring energy and indomitable will. He has forced his enemies to acknowledge his worth, the profession to recognize his ability, and the public to demand his services. He is now assistant surgeon for the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad.

**R**EYNOLDS, MONTGOMERY A., Merchant and Miller, of Stanton, Montcalm County, was born in Woodstock, Ulster County, New York, October 20, 1850; and is the son of William H. and Harriet (Sagendorph) Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is one of a family of ten children, of whom four only survive. Both of his paternal grand-parents are living; they married in 1821. His father is one among four sons and seven daughters; and the family circle never has been broken by death. His mother is of German parentage, and his father is of New England descent, tracing his ancestry from Connecticut; but the family had settled in New York at an early day. Mr. Reynolds received no education other than that afforded by the common schools, which he attended until he was ten years of age. From that time until he reached fifteen, he went to school only in winter, assisting his father on the farm in summer. At fifteen, he left school, and had to bend all his energies towards assisting in the support of the family, by tilling the soil of the farm. Farm labor was always distasteful to him, and he early found an opportunity to yield it. He apprenticed himself at the age of seventeen, to a stone-cutter, and worked at that trade for two years, until the fall of 1869. He then started for the West, and settled in Stanton, Michigan, where a sister of his mother resided. He worked for four days in a

mill, and then obtained a position as clerk in the general mercantile store of H. H. Hinds. He remained in this employment four years, receiving an increased salary each year. At the end of that time he invested his savings in the drug and grocery business; and was, for two years, one of the firm of Reynolds & Hawley in that trade. He then sold out his interest, and, in connection with Turner Brothers, in August, 1876, built the first grist-mill in Stanton. He has lately bought out Mr. Turner's interest in the business. Mr. Reynolds has held the office of Township Treasurer, and has been village Treasurer for two terms. He is a member of the association of Knights of Honor, and has been Assistant Dictator in that body. He has always voted with the Republican party. He married, October 5, 1875, Emma S. Turner, daughter of Nelson M. Turner, deceased. They have one child,—a daughter. The fortune of fifteen dollars which Mr. Reynolds brought to Stanton, has, by his hard work, energy, and perseverance, been made the foundation of a handsome fortune.

**ROSSMAN, LEONARD**, of Stanton, Sheriff of Montcalm County, is a native of Michigan; and, was born at Shelby, Macomb County, April 16, 1832. His parents were both of German descent, and were natives of New York State. His mother was Mary (Rull) Rossman. His father, Fite Rossman, was a farmer, and removed with his wife and family to Michigan, in 1830, when he settled on a farm in Macomb County. Leonard Rossman was one of nine children, five of whom were born before the parents left New York. He enjoyed no educational advantages beyond those afforded by the common schools at Shelby, and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then concluded to try the experiment of farming for himself. His first operations were in Montcalm County, near Greenville; afterwards in Eureka; and, subsequently, in Winfield, where he worked a farm for eighteen years. In this place, he cleared a farm of about eighty acres, which he still owns and works. Mr. Rossman's first experience in public life was as Treasurer of Winfield Township; he held this office for twelve years, having been first elected in 1861-62. He resigned the position to enter the army; but, on his return, in 1866, was again elected, and was re-elected successively until 1876. In that year he resigned, in order to fill the office of Sheriff of Montcalm County. In August, 1862, Mr. Rossman volunteered in the 21st Michigan Infantry, and held the rank of sergeant. An injury which he received early in the service caused him to be placed on detached duty, and prevented his promotion. He took part in the battle

of Perryville, and in two minor engagements; and was honorably discharged June 21, 1865. Mr. Rossman has always voted with the Republican party,—John C. Fremont receiving his first vote. At Greenville, December 30, 1854, he married Julia M. Ormsby, daughter of Hiram Ormsby, of South Haven. Their family consists of three children, one of whom, a daughter, is married. Mr. Rossman is now in the prime of life; he is firmly and strongly built; and his expression marks a quiet but determined and self-reliant man. As an officer of the county, he gives universal satisfaction; and even those who have to submit to his firmness and decision acknowledge the mildness of his disposition and the true worth of his character.

**RIDER, HON. MYRON**, of Greenville, Michigan, was born February 25, 1823. His parents, Ira and Rachel (Fisher) Rider, emigrated to Michigan in the year 1830, settling upon a new farm in the town of Salem, Washtenaw County, some thirty miles west of Detroit. His father held many offices of trust; and was elected Representative in the State Legislature, in the fall of 1852, serving one term. Mr. Rider's educational advantages were very limited, as he was only seven years old when his father went to the West. Michigan was then one unbroken wilderness, and no schools were within his reach until years afterwards. At the age of eighteen, he engaged as teacher in a district school,—which occupation he pursued for six successive winters, working upon his father's farm during the summer months. His early ambition was to obtain a classical education, and he commenced the preparatory course; but, in 1846, he relinquished the idea, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Plymouth, Michigan. In the spring of 1850, his health having failed, he, in company with six others, started for California, via Panama; they reached San Francisco the following September,—four of his party having died on the way out. He remained in California one year, working in the gold mines most of the time. Not meeting with sufficient success to warrant his remaining longer away from his family, he returned to his home, in October, 1851, and engaged in the book and stationery business in Plymouth,—also holding the office of Postmaster. In the fall of 1854, he removed to Montcalm County, and engaged in lumber dealing; but, not meeting with success, he soon removed to a new farm, in the adjoining town of Bushnell. While there, in the fall of 1856, he was elected Probate Judge of Montcalm County, which office he held for the term of four years. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Greenville, which was then the county-seat. Here he was occupied in various branches of industry,—in the mercantile business, milling, lum-

bering, and farming. He is now connected with D. Horton in the sale of hardware and agricultural implements,—still continuing the management of his farm. Mr. Rider is at the head of the Masonic Fraternity in Greenville, having been instrumental in its organization. In 1866, he was the Democratic candidate, in his district, for Representative in Congress. In 1871 he was elected first Mayor of the city of Greenville. He married, October 22, 1847, Mary Marshall, of De Witt, Clinton County. They had two children,—a son and a daughter,—neither of whom is living. Mr. Rider has been connected with all the public enterprises of the city of Greenville; and was very active in his support of measures for the construction of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad. He has long been a member of the Methodist Church; and is a firm believer in the principles of Christianity, which he endeavors to carry out in his dealings with his fellow-men. Being one of the oldest settlers in Greenville, he is well known and highly esteemed. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, being over six feet in height. He is genial in his manners; and, for a popular man, rather retiring in disposition. His intrinsic worth and unswerving integrity have given him a very high place in the regard of the people of Greenville.

**R**OSE, JULIUS K., of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born August 3, 1820, in Sherburne, Chenango County, New York; and is the son of Rufus and Deborah (Hatch) Rose. His ancestors were Puritans, and settled in Chenango County when it was still a wilderness. They were obliged to cut the roads through the woods, for miles, to their future home. His maternal ancestry were very long-lived,—his great-grandfather having attained the age of one hundred and six. His grandfather was a celebrity in his day; he was a man of great energy and will, and was in the habit of working sixteen hours per day during a great part of his life. He was also distinguished for an inexhaustible fund of humor and anecdote. From his father, Mr. Rose inherited a taste for farming and gardening, and a love for horses and other domestic animals, which he has retained through all the vicissitudes of an active professional and business life. He was educated in his native village, and at De Ruyter Institute, Madison County, New York; his favorite studies were mathematics and the natural sciences. He was afterwards employed as teacher of mathematics in Walkill Academy, at Middletown, New York,—devoting his leisure time, while there, to the study of law. On leaving Middletown, he entered the law office of Cutting & Owen; and completed his legal education in the office of Benjamin F. Butler,—then United States District Attorney

of the Southern District of New York,—graduating under the old law of that State, which required seven years' study before admission to practice. He supported himself, in the interim, by doing office work, and writing for periodicals and newspapers. In 1848 he left, among the first of the pioneers, for California; and arrived in San Francisco in May, 1849, after an eventful passage. After spending three months at the mines, he commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco. During his residence there, he was a member of several of the leading law firms of the city. He was, at one time, a member of the Board of Education; and, at all times, was identified with all public enterprises calculated to promote the growth of the city. He was one of the originators of the State Agricultural Society, and one of the Directors named in the act of the Legislature incorporating that society. While in California, he was largely interested in real estate. A portion of his ranch property he devoted to breeding and raising cattle and horses. He was, at one time, proprietor of the Buena Vista vineyard, near Sonora, which he greatly improved, and which is now one of the largest and best vineyards in the northern part of California. On his return from California, Mr. Rose settled in Saginaw, where he became interested in the purchase of large tracts of railroad lands, and engaged in agriculture, real estate, and other business. He was instrumental in organizing the Saginaw River Bridge Company; the East Saginaw and Saginaw City Bridge Company; the East Saginaw Gas-light Company; the Michigan Salt Company; the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt, and Mineral Company; and the New York Solar Salt Company. In nearly all of these he has held, or now holds, responsible positions, either as President, Director, or Treasurer. Mr. Rose is a Democrat; and, in 1866, was a candidate of that party for Congress. He was defeated, however, as his district was largely Republican. He was educated in the Congregational Church, but is now unsectarian and liberal in his religious views. He became an Odd-Fellow in 1845; at the time he emigrated to California, he was presiding officer of the State Rights Lodge. He was one of the charter members, and assisted in organizing the first lodge ever chartered in that State. He was a member of the California Pioneer Society, consisting only of those who settled there previous to the end of the year 1849. He married, in 1855, Ellen A. Ellsworth, a lady of rare intellectual qualities and accomplishments. Her grandfather was an extensive farmer in Indiana, and, for a long time, Commissioner of Patents. He was a brother of the late Governor Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and a son of Oliver Ellsworth, one of the Chief-Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Her paternal grandmother was one of the well-known Goodrich family, of Connecticut.





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**ROSS, BENJAMIN BOOTH, M. D.,** East Saginaw, Michigan, is a native of King's County, Ireland, and was born December 12, 1838. His parents were Benjamin B. and Katherine (Knox) Ross. His father was, for a number of years, an officer in the British army, but sold out, and emigrated to Canada, in 1845. Doctor Ross attended Albert College, Ontario, for a short time, and afterwards studied medicine with Doctor James Lister, of Canada West. He soon removed, however, to the United States, and continued his studies at Buffalo, New York, graduating from the university of that city in 1863. He then took charge of the Buffalo general hospital, where he remained for one year. At the end of that time, desiring a different and broader field of labor, he removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he engaged in the general practice of medicine. Doctor Ross devoted considerable attention to surgery, and soon became the acknowledged surgeon in that portion of the State. He was prime mover in establishing St. Mary's Hospital, which was commenced by a subscription of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1874 the hospital was valued at ten thousand dollars, and the debt is almost paid. In 1868 he was elected to fill the office of City Physician, and held the position until 1876. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1871, and is a Master Mason, and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the order of Odd-Fellows, having joined the society in 1865. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is very decided in the expression of his political views. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of East Saginaw. He was elected Alderman in 1877, and still holds the position. By unceasing ministrations among his patients, Doctor Ross has won the esteem and confidence of the people in Saginaw Valley, and now ranks among the best physicians of the State.

**RUTAN, MANNING, Esq.,** of Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in New Providence, Union County, New Jersey, on the 25th of September, 1802. His father, Abraham Rutan, a cabinet-maker, died two years afterwards. His mother, Hannah (Shipman) Rutan, a woman of energy, industry, and economy, was thus left a widow, with one son,—a daughter about four years old having died a few months previous to the father's death. Mrs. Rutan removed to the home of her parents, in Morris County, New Jersey, and remained there until her son was fourteen years old. He attended school until that age, when his mother placed him in a country store. Having given satisfaction during the usual period of probationary service, he was regularly bound, as was then the custom, and served

his seven years of apprenticeship, for which he received his food, clothing, and fifty dollars in cash. He then engaged for one year as a clerk in the same store; and, at the expiration of that time, joined a young friend as his partner; purchased a small stock of goods, and opened a store at Dover, New Jersey. They were very successful in their business during five years. At the close of that period, Mr. Rutan sold his interest to his partner, for five thousand dollars; and, going to Rockaway, New Jersey, engaged there in mercantile business; first alone, and afterwards with a partner. A successful business of five years gave him funds, together with the proceeds of his interest in the business at Rockaway, sufficient to purchase a thousand acres of wood and farm land, and a water-power, in Morris County. The next year, he sold the farm land and water-power, purchased property in Newark, New Jersey, and, removing there, opened a grocery store. While thus engaged at Newark, with a friend as partner, he also opened a store at Dover, New Jersey; and, having decided to give his personal attention to the business there, rented his property in Newark, sold his wood land in Morris County, and removed to Dover. The next spring, he sold the Newark property, bought the interest of his Dover partner, and there continued the business alone until 1850. Having authorized his brother-in-law to purchase land-warrants, with the purpose, of going West and locating a thousand acres of land in Wisconsin, and being desirous of inspecting this purchase, he made the journey; and met his brother-in-law, who had been detained, on his return, in the locality that is now the city of Greenville, Michigan. Here, observing the fine character of the country, he directed his brother-in-law to effect the purchase of seven hundred acres, a part of which is now the city of Greenville, by exchange of the Wisconsin land, and cash difference. This was successfully accomplished, and Mr. Rutan the next year paid a visit to his Michigan property, and had a portion of it surveyed and platted in streets and lots, as a village site. Then, going East once more, he closed his business at Dover, bought a general stock of goods suitable for a new settlement, and, returning to Greenville, on the 1st of October, 1850, commenced business as a permanent resident. Mr. Rutan at once erected a store and dwelling-house; and, engaging a partner to attend to the mercantile business, busied himself in the cultivation of much of the land on which is now erected a city. Finding that the attention necessary to conduct his land business kept him from giving the necessary time to the business of his store, he sold his interest there to his partner; erected a new dwelling-house; and devoted his entire attention to the improvement and sale of his large tract of town sites. This, owing to the rapid increase of population, was rapidly sold. In the course of a few years, having sold most of his land, Mr. Rutan repurchased his former

store and dwelling; and, with a former clerk as partner, again began the business of a merchant. After five years of great success, he gave this business to his son, and permanently withdrew from mercantile life. In 1864, in addition to the original purchase, Mr. Rutan bought and platted a tract of about two hundred acres, of which he added eighty acres to what were then the village limits. Of this land he donated lots on which to erect the Baptist Church and the Union School-house,—from his former purchase, he had donated the site of the Congregational Church. The many fine residences which have since been erected attest the good judgment of Mr. Rutan, who made the ground ready for those who purchased it of him, by laying it out in streets, squares, and building-lots. Mr. Rutan has not confined his business operations to matters mentioned, but has also engaged in handling the products of pine lands and saw-mills. He has been a stockholder and a Director of the First National Bank of Ionia, since its organization; and, a stockholder in, and President of, the First National Bank of Greenville. He has never sought public or political office. In May, 1831, Mr. Rutan married Miss Melinda Hurd, of Dover, New Jersey. Their only son, Eugene Rutan, now conducts the mercantile business, mentioned as resigned to him by his father in 1869. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rutan have, for many years, been members of the Congregational Church. An earnest advocate of the advantages of temperance, and in his own person a living example of them, he regards this as the first among all the objects of the philanthropist. A deacon of his Church, he is distinguished for his liberality, having endowed a professorship in Olivet College, and responded freely to the calls of Oberlin for assistance in its good work. Although now approaching that age in which human existence is but "labor and sorrow," Mr. Rutan, as the result of his temperate life, is yet quite active, and able to give his personal attention to the direction of his estate. His character for integrity is among the first, and he has won the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

**S**HELDON, CHARLES STUART, A. M., M. D., of Greenville, Michigan, was born at New York Mills, Oneida County, New York, January 14, 1842. He is the son of Stephen Smith and Lemira (Harris) Sheldon. His parents were married at Rupert, Vermont, and removed first to Eastern Massachusetts, and, subsequently, to New York Mills, where his father was Secretary to the New York Mills Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sheldon's health failing him, he purchased a farm near Brockport, New York, where he removed, with his family, when the subject of this sketch

was three years old. Charles Sheldon engaged in the work of the farm during the summer months, attending school in the winter, and graduated at the Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1858. In the fall of the same year, he began his studies at Phillips' Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, then under the care of the eminent scholar, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, and graduated in the following summer. In the fall of 1859, with a majority of his Andover classmates, he entered the classical department of Yale College, from which he graduated in 1863, ranking in scholarship number forty-two, in a class of over two hundred, and receiving an appointment on the commencement programme. He received the degree of A. M. in 1866. This class was, with one exception, the largest that had ever graduated at Yale, and contained many who are widely known for usefulness and ability. Among them may be mentioned, Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College; Rev. S. W. Duffield, late of Ann Arbor; Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church, Chicago; William C. Whitney, Corporation Counsel of New York City; Prof. George W. Atherton, of Rutgers College; and President E. A. Ware, of Atlanta University. After leaving college, Mr. Sheldon devoted two years to teaching at Madison and Waukesha, Wisconsin, occupying, at the latter place, the position of Principal of the State Reform School. In 1865 he began the study of medicine, at Buffalo, New York, in the medical department of the Buffalo University. He attended three full courses of lectures, and graduated in February, 1867, with the degree of M. D. During the period of his studies at Buffalo, he acted in the capacity of resident physician to the Buffalo general hospital, remaining till the autumn of 1867. He then went to New York City for the purpose of attending a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and, in the spring of 1868, he graduated from the institution, receiving an *ad eundem* degree of M. D. His first choice of a location for the practice of his profession was at Winona, Minnesota, where he removed soon after graduating from New York. He here spent three years, gaining many warm friends, and succeeding admirably in his practice. In January, 1872, he left Winona, and removed, with his family, to Greenville, Michigan. He has since been engaged in the duties of his profession at that place, and commands an extensive practice. He finds time, amidst the engrossing cares of a successful practitioner, to be an occasional and able contributor to the medical journals. Politically Doctor Sheldon is a moderate Republican; but he has no aspirations for political fame, and has never held office. Doctor Sheldon was married, at Buffalo, New York, October 30, 1868, to Miss Emma L. Hodge, of that place, niece of William Hodge, one of the earliest settlers of Buffalo. They have had four sons, three of whom are

now living. Doctor and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Congregational Church, and are both actively engaged in the work. The Doctor was elected Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the church, in July, 1874. His services in this capacity have been thought so valuable that he has been three times re-elected to the same position. The prosperity of the school, which is, in many respects, a model one, is largely due to his faithful and efficient labors. He is known for his public spirit, and is deeply interested, and actively engaged in temperance and all other movements, which have for their object the benefit of the community at large.

**S**HEARER, JONATHAN, of Plymouth, was born August 23, 1796, in Coleraine, now Franklin County, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, James Shearer, left Germany for Scotland, and afterwards for Ireland, whence he emigrated to this country with his son, John Shearer, grandfather of Jonathan. They settled in Palmer, Massachusetts, where John Shearer married Betsey Little, and had two daughters and eight sons,—all large and strong men and women, who lived to a very advanced age. One of them, William Shearer, was the father of the subject of this sketch. At the age of twenty-seven, he volunteered to defend Lexington; and, in 1775, joined Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. In 1777 William Shearer crossed the Green Mountains with General Stark to take part in the battle of Bennington. He witnessed the surrender of General Burgoyne, and was more or less engaged in the struggle for independence throughout its duration. At the close of the war, he married Betsey Morton, and commenced clearing a new farm in Coleraine, which was the birthplace of Jonathan Shearer. The parents were moral, religious and prudent people. The Mortons were ship owners, called the "Lucky Mortons by sea." John Shearer and Betsey (Burns) Morton, were both from Scotland, and lived to be one hundred years old. Jonathan Shearer's parents reared their son very carefully, teaching him the worth of industry during his early years, which were spent on a farm, helping his father during the summer months; while, in the winter, he attended diligently to his studies at school, where it was his delight to be at the head of his class. During the War of 1812, he volunteered his services for the army, but was rejected at first on account of his extreme youth. In 1814, being eighteen years old, he volunteered at Plattsburg, one hundred miles from his home. The war being over in 1815, he entered the militia, and received six commissions in the company and regiment, from Governor John Brooks and Adjutant-General Sum-

ner of Boston. Mr. Shearer served in the army nearly seven years. Parental influence induced him to abandon a long cherished wish of going as sailor on a privateer, and he turned his attention to the study of law and medicine. For eight years he was Superintendent and Clerk of the school in Marble Town, New York. In 1816, with his brother Joseph, he cut eighty-four acres of grass, on their father's farm, with scythes. They were two months at haying, that year. The sun was darkened with spots, and every morning they found the dew-drops congealed. No corn ripened in New England. At the age of twenty-eight, Jonathan Shearer married Christina Deval, and moved to Phelps, New York, where he bought a farm and was very successful in raising wheat and peppermint, and in keeping a dairy. In this place, Mr. Shearer served as member of the Township Board and as Assessor four years, being elected unanimously, although he declined running for any office. In 1836, hearing Michigan Territory greatly praised, Mr. Shearer made a tour of the State, with which he was so much pleased that he sold his farm in New York and left Phelps, after a residence of thirteen years. He came to Michigan while it was yet a Territory, having bought more than one thousand acres of Government land, which he at once commenced clearing. He settled with his family in Plymouth, Wayne County, for the sake of giving his children educational advantages. Although opposed to holding any public office, Mr. Shearer was elected Supervisor, and, soon after, County Commissioner at the beginning of his residence in Plymouth. At that time three persons did all the business of the county. Mr. Shearer purchased the poor farm for Wayne, extended the tax rolls for the eighteen townships and the six wards of Detroit. He audited all claims against the county, laid out public highways, etc.; and yet all the cost of three years' services, for three commissioners, was only eleven hundred dollars. The first year after the county farm was bought, ten thousand dollars was saved for the poor, all the debts of the county were canceled, and the treasury was at last in a sound condition. Mr. Shearer served the county of Wayne, in his official position, without the loss of a single day during his term of office. Soon after this, he was nominated for Senator without his knowledge, and elected by a large majority. At the expiration of the first term, he was re-elected. While a member of the Senate, Mr. Shearer was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and wrote the bill to organize the State Agricultural Society; he also used his influence to establish the Normal School at Ypsilanti. In 1851 he was elected to serve in the State House of Representatives, and in 1867 was chosen member of the convention to revise the State Constitution. He was zealous and successful in influencing the Legislature to select Lansing as the site of the new State capital. In 1876,

the pioneers of Michigan elected Mr. Shearer President of the Pioneer Society of Michigan. At about the same time, he was nominated for Governor, at the State Convention held at Kalamazoo, by the delegates from Wayne County. Mr. Shearer has now reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, and is still a very healthy and active man. He never consulted a physician except once. He is now President of the Agricultural Society of Wayne County. Governor Mason offered Mr. Shearer the commission of Major soon after he came to reside in Michigan, and Governor Barry offered him that of Brigadier-General; he declined these military honors, but continued to serve his country in another direction. As an early pioneer and a high-minded, useful, and honorable citizen, he has endeared himself to all; and has long held the respect to which he is so well entitled from those with whom he has been brought in contact, either in public or private, during his long, busy, and successful career.

**SMITH, HARMON**, of Stanton, Michigan, was born in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, March 6, 1832. In 1836 his parents removed to Wayne County, Michigan, where his mother soon died. In 1843 the family went to Ionia County, where his father died, in the memorable hard winter, leaving eight children with no provision for their support. Each began to struggle for himself. Harmon lived for three years, as house servant, in a family which abused and cruelly ill treated him. He then labored on a farm for four years, at Woodlark Lake, in the family of William Wood, where he received care and kind treatment. He afterwards commenced learning the cabinet-maker's trade, in Grand Rapids, but only remained there three months. In 1851 he went to Hastings, where he was employed by his brother, George A. Smith, a journalist; and set the first type in Barry County, and, subsequently, in 1869, the first type on the *Herald*, in Stanton. In 1854 Mr. Smith attended his first political caucus, as an anti-Nebraska Democrat. The following year, aided by several prominent politicians, he commenced editing the *Livingston Republican*, in Howell, Michigan. In this enterprise he was aided by his elder brother, Louis M. Smith. At first the paper was a financial failure, but Mr. Smith labored with untiring energy until its success was established. In 1856 Mr. Smith began the work of a political speaker, in which he became quite prominent. In 1859 he began the study of law; the following year he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Hastings, Barry County. That same year, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1863 he enlisted as sergeant in Company F, of the

7th Michigan Cavalry. He served three years, took part in thirty general engagements, and fifty-three saber charges, and was slightly wounded twice. At the close of the war, he went West, to assist in opening the overland route, then blockaded by the Indians; and, in 1865, he returned to Michigan, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He then found that all he had been able to save was gone, owing to claims which he had supposed canceled. With his library, and three hundred dollars in money, he removed to Stanton, and opened the first law office in the place. Besides attending to professional duties, he worked as a carpenter, building his own house and office, and keeping bachelor's hall. He has twice been elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and has served twice as Prosecuting Attorney. October 2, 1869, he married Lucelia V. Moore, daughter of Pliny Moore, of Hubbardston, Michigan. They are members of the Congregational Church, but have given largely toward the erection of other churches, and to all charities, irrespective of denomination. Since Mr. Smith was seven years old, he has attended school less than four months; but, by his force of will and unfailing energy, he has been enabled to acquire a good education. He has invested much in real estate, and has liberally aided every public improvement of the place. In public and private life, his ruling desire is to do right.

**SMITH, GEORGE ANGLE**, of Stanton, Michigan, was born in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, January 10, 1820, and was the third of nine children of Walter and Susan (Angle) Smith. In the spring of 1835, the family emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Huron, Wayne County. In 1839 they removed to North Plains, Ionia County. Mr. Smith received the usual education given to farmers' sons; and, in 1843, taught school, and was employed in the printing-office of the *Ionia Journal*. In 1844 he was engaged on the *Grand River Eagle*, the oldest paper now in existence in the Grand River Valley. Four years later he went to Howell, and worked on the *Livingston Courier*. In 1849 he established, in Clyde, New York, the *Clyde Times*. In 1850 he married, in Howell, and began the publication of the *Barry County Pioneer*, at Hastings, Michigan. For two years he served as under-Sheriff of Ionia County; and then, at the request of the people of Barry, who offered him six hundred dollars, he returned to that place and started a Democratic paper, called the *Barry Review*. He was appointed, in 1861, Deputy United States Marshal, and at the same time engaged in the drug business. At the commencement of the civil war, he was chosen Cap-

tain of a company of ninety-days men, who enlisted at Hasings; they were not accepted, however, and the company disbanded. In 1862 Mr. Smith enlisted as a private in the 7th Michigan Cavalry; he was immediately promoted to the position of hospital steward, and served as Assistant Surgeon during the last two years of army life. After leaving the army, he practiced medicine two years at Stanton. He acquired a knowledge of law through holding the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years; and, in 1867, was admitted to the bar. He was a Democrat until 1876, when he joined the Independent Greenback party; he is now President of the Independent Greenback Club. He has held office almost continually, since of the proper age, and was once a candidate for the State Legislature. He joined the Odd-Fellows in 1849, the Free Masons in 1852, and the Good Templars in 1856. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is very active in the temperance cause. He is now a lawyer, real estate agent, village Clerk, and Justice of the Peace. His wife was one of the six daughters of the widow Chase, of Howell. All these daughters are married, and, with one exception, are residents of Montcalm County. Mrs. Chase was a member of the Methodist Church for sixty-two years; and all of the daughters, with their husbands and families, with one or two exceptions, are now members of the same denomination.

**SMITH, IRVING MARVIN**, late of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born in Amherst, Erie County, New York, February 1, 1832. His parents were Beriah G. and Betsey (Gale) Smith. In the year 1837, they came to Livingston County, and settled in the wilderness upon an unimproved farm. Mr. Smith remained at home and attended school three months each winter, until he reached his twentieth year. He studied afterwards at Farmington, and graduated at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. In New Baltimore, he took charge of the Union School for six months. He then entered Cochran's Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1857. After another year, spent in teaching in Dickenson's Institute, in Romeo, he commenced, in 1858, the study of law in the office of E. F. Mead, of Romeo. He was admitted to practice at Detroit in 1860. Two years later, he removed to East Saginaw; and, until 1870, practiced his profession with Hon. W. L. Webber. He then formed a copartnership with his brother, H. P. Smith, which continued up to the time of the former's death. Mr. Smith was a prominent member of the order of Knights Templar. He held the office of Grand Commander of the State; and Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States. In politics, he was a Republican.

He was connected with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith made an excursion South, with the hope that change of climate might restore his failing health. He had reached Detroit, on his return, when he died at the residence of his sister, April 3, 1876. At a meeting of the Saginaw County bar, held April 4, 1876, to testify their respect for Mr. Smith, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the death of our brother, Irving M. Smith, the bar of Saginaw City has lost a member eminent for his energy, industry, and perseverance in the practice of his profession; who, as a lawyer, was honest and fair-minded; whose conduct in his intercourse with his brother members and the court was always courteous and gentlemanly.

*Resolved*, That we extend to the relatives of the deceased our sympathies in their bereavement, and offer them the only consolation in our power,—the assurance that his memory is worthy to be cherished, and that he has left a reputation, both as a man and lawyer, pure and unblemished."

**SMITH, HARLAN PAGE**, East Saginaw, Lawyer and Real Estate Dealer, was born in Hartland, Livingston County, Michigan, April 3, 1843. He attended the district schools of his county; and, when eighteen years of age, entered the High School at Fentonville, where he remained two years. He also spent one year at the High School in Ann Arbor. In 1865 he entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in March, 1867. He also took a partial course in the literary department. In April, 1867, he removed to East Saginaw, and entered the law office of Webber & Smith. In the following year, he opened a law office, in connection with which he carried on real estate business until 1870. In that year, he and his brother, the law partner of Hon. Wm. L. Webber, entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of I. M. & H. P. Smith. They carried on the law and real estate business with success until the death of the senior partner, which occurred April 3, 1876. Since that time, Mr. H. P. Smith has conducted the business alone, and has been reasonably successful. He was brought up in the faith of the Baptist Church; but, during his college life, became impressed with Unitarian doctrines, under the preaching of Rev. Charles H. Brigham. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He married, October 12, 1870, Miss Alice E. Ingersoll, daughter of Marvin Ingersoll, deceased. They have one son,—Harlan Ingersoll Smith,—born February 17, 1872. Mr. Smith is a strictly temperate man; he is hospitable and warm-hearted,—a man of sterling integrity and other good business qualifications. He is highly respected as a citizen.

**S**HEARER, HON. JAMES, of Bay City, Michigan, like many of Michigan's best citizens, is of Scotch parentage, and was born in Albany, New York, July 12, 1823. He is the eldest son of George Shearer and Agnes Buchanan, of Stirlingshire, Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1817 and 1820, respectively. Their parents and ancestors were sturdy Scotch farmers of respectability, who had occupied the same lands in Scotland for fourteen generations. James Shearer's father, in early life, was in easy circumstances; but, like many others, he was too kind-hearted, and lent too ready an ear to those who were in distress. Indorsements for friends and acquaintances, together with a disastrous fire in 1827, swept away all his property, leaving him dependent upon his personal exertions for the support of his family. He appreciated the benefit of a liberal education; and, although he knew the disadvantages his children must suffer on account of his losses, he justly considered these no hindrance to their attaining distinguished excellence as citizens, if their characters were properly formed by education and discipline. At an early age, James Shearer was sent to a common school, where he remained and favorably progressed in his studies until 1836, when he entered a store in Albany. After having been in the store two years, he found that the occupation was not congenial to his tastes; although, during that time, he acquired business habits which have proved invaluable. Having a decided preference for some mechanical employment, and believing that a wider and more promising field was opening up in the then far West, he emigrated to Michigan, fixing upon Detroit as the place of his future residence. Here he served a six years' apprenticeship in the art of building, during the last four of which, he devoted his evenings and other spare time to the study of geometry, drawing, and architecture, under competent instructors. He then returned to Albany, entered the Albany Academy; and, during the winter and spring of 1844-5, studied the higher mathematics, architecture, and other branches. On leaving the academy, he did not, as too many do under similar circumstances, consider his education finished. His desire was to improve the knowledge he had acquired in the art he had chosen and decided to follow, by travel, not from any roving disposition, but to gain more extended information, although, in order to procure means for this purpose, he would be obliged to frequently resort to his trade. Accordingly, after leaving the academy, he traveled through several of the States, and the autumn of 1846 found him in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, where the State capitol was then in process of erection. He obtained employment, but his knowledge of architecture and his superior skill were soon discovered; he was appointed superintendent, and as such took charge of the completion of the capitol. The introduction which he thus obtained

in Montgomery, he might have turned to profitable account, but his home and friends were in the North; and, in the summer of 1848, he returned to Detroit, and commenced business for himself, as an architect and builder. For several years, he successfully and profitably carried on the two branches, but his business increased so rapidly that he had to abandon the former. Within a very short time after establishing himself in Detroit, he had the leading business, both in the amount and character of the work, and this advantage he held until 1863. He then retired, partly on account of his health, and that he might devote more of his time to war matters, then considered of the first importance. Some of the finest residences and business blocks, at that time in Detroit, were designed and erected by Mr. Shearer; and such was the confidence placed in his judgment, reliability, and honesty that, in many instances, buildings were designed and erected by him under mere verbal agreements based up on his estimates. Mr. Shearer carried on his business through the financial troubles of 1857, giving employment to mechanics at a time when it was much needed; fulfilled his agreements, and paid all his obligations. A better or more honorable record than this, no architect or builder can hope for, and very few ever attain. One of Mr. Shearer's cardinal principles has been not to seek office; and, although prominently mentioned in connection with the chief magistracy of the State, Congress, and other positions, he has refused thus far to permit his name to be used as that of a candidate for office. The exceptions have been in cases where no profit or emoluments were derived from the position, and where he could render effective aid and service in some new or meritorious undertaking or cause. In all such instances he has deemed it a duty which he owed the public to accept, considering himself as acting under a pledge to them; and he faithfully endeavors not to fall short of their expectations, but, if possible, to exceed them. In 1860 he was elected as one of the Aldermen from the Sixth Ward of Detroit, for a term of two years, by a very flattering majority, and, during his term, held a prominent place in the City Council; many much needed city improvements were either devised or suggested by him during his term. He also gave much, both of his time and money, in procuring local bounties for the soldiers; in raising troops to fill the city's quota, and in looking after and supplying the wants of the families of the brave men who had marched to the front. He also made several trips South during the war, visiting the wounded in the field, and carrying and distributing needed aid to the suffering. Detroit could boast of no more patriotic citizen than James Shearer, and few rendered more effective aid than he in furnishing the sinews of war. Indeed, he abandoned all other business, and gave most of his time to matters connected





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with the successful prosecution of the Union cause. Early in 1863 he became interested in Bay City, where, since the spring of 1865, he has been a resident. When he first removed there, he manifested and took a deep and hearty interest in the permanent prosperity and growth of the city. Although inclined to be retiring, yet he was always ready and willing, when called upon for counsel, to give the full benefit of his knowledge and experience. While not wishing for any public position, desiring rather to devote his entire time to interests committed to his charge and to his own private affairs, yet, appreciating the necessity and importance to the city of a supply of pure water for domestic, manufacturing, and fire purposes, he accepted the position of member of the Board of Water-works, was elected President of the board, and at once gave his attention to the perfecting of a system which would supply the entire city with water. He promptly came to the front, and, by his energy, perseverance, and influence, lifted the First National Bank of Bay City from the financial ruin into which it had fallen, in 1867, and placed it upon a firm foundation, thereby adding much to the reputation and prosperity of the city. He was elected President of the bank, a position he still holds, and during the ten years he has remained at its head, its standing in the financial world has been unquestioned and unsuspected. In 1871 Governor Baldwin appointed, and the Senate confirmed, Mr. Shearer as one of the commissioners to select designs and build a State capitol. This position he still holds. The building is now nearly finished, and is an enduring monument, not only as the capitol of a great State, but as demonstrating the wisdom of the Governor in his choice of commissioners,—Hon. James Shearer; Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville; and Hon. Alexander Chapatere, of Detroit. These gentlemen have had charge of the work from the beginning; against their judgment, ability, and honesty, not a breath of suspicion has arisen or will arise. The State is to be congratulated on this account, and the commissioners are entitled to great credit. Mr. Shearer is called upon to hold various positions of private trust and responsibility, and invariably reflects credit upon himself for the admirable manner in which the business is done. Indeed, his entire time might be fully occupied in this way if he would undertake all the important matters sought to be intrusted to his care. In May, 1850, Mr. Shearer was married to Miss Margaret J. Hutchison, of Detroit, eldest daughter of Henry Hutchison, a merchant of that city. They have had four children, all of whom are living, and whose characters are above reproach. He is one of the trustees of the society of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City. He has been ever ready to promote the educational interests of the city, and its present school system is indebted to him for many of its excellences. The deserving poor and

unfortunate he is ever ready to assist. He is what may emphatically be considered a self-made man. He inherited no wealth, yet to-day is independent, while his social standing and position as a citizen are all that could be desired, respected at home and abroad. His success in life may be largely accounted for: first, by his desire and thirst for knowledge, both theoretical and practical, causing him to devote to study the hours which are usually wasted by the careless and indifferent; second, by the system and order which he introduced in all his business affairs, and his promptness in keeping appointments and business engagements, whether much or little depended thereon; third, by his scrupulous honesty, fairness, and fidelity in all his dealings, and in all matters intrusted to his care.

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**TARBELL, HORACE SUMNER**, of East Saginaw, Michigan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Chelsea, Vermont, August 19, 1838. His father, Rev. Sumner Tarbell, of the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1862. His mother, Miranda (Stone) Tarbell, is still living. His parents and grand-parents were worthy New England people. He received his preparatory training in the seminaries of Vermont; and afterwards took a classical course in Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating, in 1859, third in a class of thirty-six. He then entered Belleville Seminary, Canada, where he remained three years as Professor of Natural Sciences. From 1862 to 1865, he was Principal of Farmerville County Grammar School; and, the following year, was Principal of Central Academy, McGrawville, New York. From 1866 to 1871, he was principal of schools in Detroit; and, during the last three years of that time, was supervising principal of three schools, including Bishop's and Duffield. Professor Tarbell organized the evening school at the Detroit House of Correction, in 1869, which awakened much interest among prison managers, as it was the first successful attempt at a regularly organized prison school. As an evidence of his thorough knowledge of his work and fitness for it, we give an extract from the report of the National Prison Reform Congress in 1872: "The best instance of this prison instruction in the United States is probably in the Detroit House of Correction. During the year 1871, the average number of convicts was three hundred and eighty-five; and two hundred and nineteen, nearly two-thirds of the whole, were in attendance on the school." In 1870 Mr. Tarbell was a delegate to the National Reform Congress, at which he presented an important paper on prison reforms. During his residence in Detroit, he was somewhat interested in real

estate speculations, and erected a number of houses. In 1870 he was chosen Superintendent of the Public Schools in East Saginaw, and held the position until July, 1877. In the fall of 1876, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was nominated for the position by the Republican party, at the request of the association of city superintendents of schools, and received several thousand more votes than any other candidate. He has held several offices in the National Educational Association; and, in 1875, was President of the State Teachers' Association. Like his parents, he has always been a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He married, December 29, 1859, Martha A. Treat, of Glastenbury, Connecticut. Professor Tarbell has won the esteem of the entire community, and his active and sterling worth in educational matters is freely acknowledged and appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

**T**URNER, NELSON MARMADUKE, Merchant, of Stanton, Michigan, was born at Winfield, New York, December 10, 1817. His father, William Turner, was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention, and followed the occupation of a machinist. He removed, with his family, from New York State, in 1838, and settled in North Fairfield, Ohio, where he pursued his trade until his death, in October, 1850. In 1852 the family removed from Ohio to Reading, Hillsdale County, Michigan, where Nelson Turner and his brother William built a saw-mill and carried on lumber manufacturing for fourteen years. After four years spent in Mason, Ingham County, in the manufacture of furniture, Mr. Turner removed to Stanton, Montcalm County, in 1868, his brother having preceded him by two years. From this time until his death, May 17, 1874, he was actively engaged in business in Stanton, and was identified with every movement calculated to benefit the town and county. He was senior member of the firm of Turner Brothers, pine-land, saw-mill owners; a member of the firms of Kent & Turner, furniture manufacturers, and Turner Brothers, shingle merchants; and was the builder and half-owner of the Turner-Vinecore Block, which to-day is a monument to his enterprise in Stanton. Like his father, Mr. Turner was a born machinist. His opportunities for a school education were extremely limited; but, in all that constitutes the persevering and successful business man, he acquitted himself with honor. In the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man, his loss was felt, not alone in his family, but throughout the whole community. On the day of his burial, business was suspended, and all Stanton gave token of

mourning. Mr. Turner was an active promoter of the enterprise which ended in the construction of the railroad from Ionia to Stanton; and was a stockholder and one of the first Directors of the company. He was not a denominational Christian, in any sense, but was ever ready to contribute to the support of the church societies in his community. He married, January 15, 1838, Harriet N. Sutton, daughter of Herman Sutton, of Scruple, Oswego County, New York, where she had resided from infancy. They have had six children, of whom four survive. July 4, 1859, while on a pleasure excursion on Clear Lake, Indiana, two of Mr. Turner's children were drowned. The same accident resulted in the death of Mrs. William Turner. Mr. Turner's eldest son, Hon. Stanley W. Turner, of Roscommon, served as Second Lieutenant of the 18th Michigan Infantry, in the late war; and was an inmate of Libby and Danville prisons. He is a member of the present State Legislature (1877-78). As a fitting conclusion to this short sketch, we quote from an obituary notice of Nelson M. Turner: "In his death, Stanton has lost one of its best and most influential citizens; a man of great energy and perseverance, he has added greatly to the material wealth of the village, and, in his generosity, has liberally contributed to every moral and Christian enterprise."

**T**URNER, WILLIAM FENNER, of Stanton, was born at Homer, Cortland County, New York, December 10, 1824. He is a brother of Mr. Nelson M. Turner, from whose sketch the parentage, and a great part of the history, of the younger brother may be learned. Like his father and brother, William Turner very early developed a marked taste for mechanics, and never enjoyed his books so much as experimenting with machinery. While still very young, he carried on the business of a machine shop, at Fairfield, Ohio, where his parents resided. In 1852 he removed from Fairfield, to Reading, Hillsdale County, Michigan, and, with his brother Nelson, built a saw-mill; and, at the same time, conducted a general mercantile store. He removed to Stanton in 1866, and started a shingle-mill, which is still in successful operation. In common with his brother, Mr. Turner has been actively engaged in various business enterprises in Stanton, principally in the flouring business. Mr. Turner has been Supervisor of Sidney Township—a portion of Stanton—for nine years; for seven years of that time, he was Chairman of the Board; and, for two terms, he was a member of the School Board. While at Reading, he was Postmaster for four years, under the administration of President Lincoln. He has been a member of the Masonic

Fraternity since 1859, and has passed through the Blue Lodge. Mr. Turner was a Whig until 1848, when he identified himself with the Free-soil party. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has given it his undivided support. He was a member of the convention for the organization of the Republican party in Hillsdale County. While at Fairfield, Ohio, February 14, 1849, he married Salome Tuttle. She was drowned on a pleasure excursion at Clear Lake, Indiana, July 4, 1859. In November, 1861, he married, at Reading, Michigan, his present wife, Ada E. (Campbell) Turner. They have no children. Mr. Turner professes no form of religious belief, but recognizes the utility of churches, of which, as well as of all enterprises calculated to benefit humanity, he is a firm friend and liberal supporter.

**TATEM, JOHN HENRY**, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Natick, Rhode Island, March 16, 1831; and is the son of Rev. Henry and Alice (King) Tatem. His father, one of the first Universalist preachers in the United States, traveled, with his wife, the first two years after their marriage, doing missionary work. He afterwards preached at different places in Massachusetts, establishing churches. He had eight children. John Henry Tatem, his oldest son and sixth child, received his early education in Massachusetts, and graduated, in 1864, from the law department of the Michigan State University. He at once commenced the practice of law in Adrian, Michigan; and, in 1870, removed to Greenville, where he has since carried on practice,—three years in partnership with Charles B. Pratt. He has always labored for the Democratic party, except in the Buchanan campaign, but would never accept any office outside of his profession. He has been City Attorney of Greenville; and Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Montcalm County. He has been for many years an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has published a work entitled the *Monitor of the Eastern Star*. He has established numerous lodges throughout the State, and, for several years, was the lecturer of the adopted Masonry of Michigan. In 1866 he assisted in organizing a Grand Lodge. Mr. Tatem is a Universalist. During his residence in Adrian, he attempted to establish a church, but was unsuccessful, on account of the small population. He is a firm believer and hard worker in the temperance cause, to which he devotes his time, money, and influence. He is the owner of real estate in the city of Greenville, and takes a deep interest in the prosperity of the city. He married, September 30, 1854, in Rochester, Michigan, Eliza J. McCornac.

**WEBBER, WILLIAM LEWIS**, of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born in the township of Ogden, Monroe County, New York, July 19, 1825. In 1836 his father, James S. Webber, removed with his family to Hartland, Livingston County, Michigan, and settled upon a farm, which he had entered the year previous at the Government Land-office, at Detroit. Here William Webber remained, assisting his father in clearing and working the farm, attending school in winter, and pursuing his studies at home as opportunity offered. From 1845 to 1850, he was engaged in teaching. During the time, however, he decided to pursue the study of medicine, and devoted to it about two years, when he abandoned it for the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1847 he removed his residence from Hartland to Milford, Oakland County. In 1849 he married Nancy M. Withington, only daughter of Edward Withington, of Springwater, Livingston County, New York. He continued to reside at Milford, where he commenced the practice of law in 1851, until March, 1853. He then removed with his family to East Saginaw, where he has since resided. Here he opened an office; and, after the first few months, was favored with as much business as he could attend to. He continued in general practice until the close of 1869. At that time, he had been for some ten years counsel for the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company. In the early part of 1870, he was appointed as its Land Commissioner, and the business of the law and land departments of the company has since engaged his exclusive attention. His merit as a lawyer is best shown by his success and his reputation. As a business man, he is prompt, methodical, and exact. Mr. Webber has been identified with many enterprises which have tended to promote the growth and business prosperity of the Saginaw Valley. Before the fact was demonstrated, and while it was only suspected that salt existed at Saginaw, Mr. Webber introduced the Bounty Bill, which, with some slight amendments, was passed by the Legislature in 1859, being a bill to encourage the manufacture of salt. He was active in promoting the organization of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, which was to test the question of the existence of salt in that place, and its valuable qualities. He drew the original subscription and articles of association for the organization of that company, and was for several years its Secretary and one of its Directors. His residence is situated on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres within the corporation limits; and, for several years, he has been an active member of the executive committees of the State Agricultural and Pomological societies. In politics, Mr. Webber has always been a Democrat. In 1854 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and afterwards Prosecuting Attorney of the county. In 1860 he was nominated on the Douglas ticket for State

Senator; and, with the other nominees on that ticket, was overwhelmingly defeated. In the spring of 1873, he was elected Mayor of East Saginaw, and his administration received unqualified commendation from all parties. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate. The Legislature of which he was a member was to elect a United States Senator to succeed Zachariah Chandler. Mr. Webber, believing that the political principles and methods of Mr. Chandler were not calculated to promote the good of the State or the nation, was active in opposing his re-election; and the opposition succeeded in placing Judge Christiancy in the Senate, in lieu of Mr. Chandler. At the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in 1876, Mr. Webber was chairman of the Michigan delegation, and introduced a resolution, adopted by the convention, recommending the abolition of the so-called two-thirds rule. He was the nominee on the Democratic ticket for Governor in the fall of 1876; and, although his party in Michigan was hopelessly in the minority, he received several thousand more votes than had been previously cast for the successful candidate for that office in the State. In his own city and county, and in the State, his votes numbered more than those given to the Presidential Electors on the same ticket.

**WARREN, BYRON ELBRIDGE**, of Bay City, Michigan, was born February 23, 1836, in Southfield, Oakland County, Michigan. His father was a native of Vermont; and his mother, of Washington County, New York. His early years were passed upon a farm in Shiawassee County; but, when he was six years old, his father removed to Fenton, Genesee County, and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Warren acted as his father's assistant; and, as early as 1855, became the purchasing agent of an extensive business, which, at that date, his father was carrying on at Flint, Genesee County. This early influence turned his mind towards commercial life. During the civil war, and immediately after the Revenue Act was passed, Mr. Warren was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Michigan. This was a new field; and upon him devolved the task of organizing, in this district, a system for collecting the revenues and keeping the accounts. His success as an executive officer attracted the attention of many of the prominent business men of this district; among the number was the late W. L. P. Little, of East Saginaw, who, at the close of Mr. Warren's official service, urged him to engage in the banking business at Bay City, promising to render him pecuniary aid. Mr. Warren at once leased an office in Bay City; and, in October, 1866, began

business as a private banker. He soon became associated with Hon. N. B. Bradley, of this city. After the failure of the First National Bank, Mr. Warren, with other citizens, purchased its charter. It was reorganized; and, on February 1, 1868, was re-opened, with Mr. Warren as Cashier. The prosperity of this institution is, in a great measure, due to his good judgment in the management of its affairs. Mr. Warren is very public-spirited, assisting, in various ways, the development of the city. The successful establishment of one of the prominent manufactories of wood, as well as the daily *Press*, is largely owing to his personal effort. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Public Library; and raised almost the entire fund necessary to place it on a solid foundation. He is now a worthy and influential member of the Board of Education. Mr. Warren is a conservative Republican; and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He married, June 18, 1861, Jennie Elsa Ives, of Flint, Michigan.

**WATKINS, GEORGE**, Architect, of Bay City, was born in Lima, Livingston County, New York, in 1830. He is the son of Nathan and Fanny (Pierce) Watkins; and, on his mother's side, as nearly as can be traced, is connected with the family of President Franklin Pierce. His mother was a native of New Hampshire. He traces his parental ancestry to one of four brothers who emigrated from Wales. His grandfather, who lived to an advanced age, fought in the French and Indian War, on the English side, and served all through the Revolution. Mr. Watkins attended school in Lima, until 1842. In that year, the family removed to Grand Blanc, Michigan, where he continued his studies in the common schools the State then afforded, until his eighteenth year. He then learned his father's trade,—that of a carpenter and joiner,—and studied architecture during his leisure. He worked at his trade and continued his studies both in Texas and Michigan, until 1862, and then established himself as a contractor and builder at Bay City. In 1868 the demand for his services as architect became so great that he concluded to leave the business of builder for that of architect. He has erected nearly all the important buildings of Bay City; the High School, at Flint,—said to be the finest school building in the State; the dormitory in connection with the Agricultural Building, at Lansing; and others too numerous to mention here. For seven years, he was connected with C. K. Porter, of Buffalo, New York; and planned several of the prominent buildings at Buffalo, and at Erie, Pennsylvania. Among these were the Reed House and Scott Block, at Erie; and many costly



structures at Buffalo. His professional career has been one of uninterrupted success; and his work has contributed much to the improvement of Bay City. He is a member of the Republican party; and cast his first vote for General Scott, the last candidate on the Whig ticket. He has taken the ninth degree in Masonry, and the sixth degree in the society of Odd-Fellows. He has been twice married. His first wife, Fidelia L. Miles, left three children. In November, 1876, he married Adelia B. Pollock, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Watkins had, from early boyhood, a love for his profession, and his success is due to his mechanical and artistic acquirements. These were obtained by industry, energy, and determination. He is now of the firm of Watkins & Hidden, Bay City; and Watkins & Arnold, of Lansing. Between the two places, Mr. Watkins spends his time, and his practice extends nearly all over Michigan.

**WESTOVER, HON. LUTHER**, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, April 24, 1817. His parents, Luther and Catherine (Herling) Westover, were of English and Irish descent. His education was obtained in the common schools, and at Westfield Academy. When he was twenty years old, he left school. He remained at home eight years, working on the farm and helping in the support of his widowed mother, after the death of his father, which occurred in 1841. In 1845 he went to Canada and bought a cargo of lumber, which he shipped to Connecticut. This venture proved profitable, and he returned to Canada and commenced the manufacture of lumber. He was engaged in this business until 1874; first alone, and afterwards, successively, in the firms of Westover & Ramsal; Westover, Ramsal & Co.; and Smith, Westover & Co. In 1865 this last named firm bought large tracts of pine land in Bay and Iosco counties, Michigan; and moved to Bay City, where the business was conducted, with marked success, until 1874. In 1867 Mr. Westover organized and established the Exchange Bank, at that time one of the most sound and best conducted banks in the Saginaw Valley. In 1873 this was merged into the State Bank of Bay City, of which Mr. Westover is Director. In 1869 and 1870, he was in the Legislature, and served on the committees of organizations of towns, counties, and fisheries. He took, also, an active part in procuring the stock, and securing the location, of the Jackson and Lansing Railroad, and was a Director of the same for three years. He was a Democrat until the civil war; but, after reading President Lincoln's inaugural address, became an ardent Republican. Mr. Westover

has been more or less identified with all the public enterprises of the city; railroads, churches, and charities have found him willing and desirous to contribute his time and money in their aid. He is numbered among the wealthy men of Bay City; and is a genial, social gentleman, kind of heart and easy of access. He is a man who has worked out his own destiny, and, from obscure youth, has triumphed over every adversity. In 1861 he married Mrs. Amanda Schuyler, widow of the late Calvin Schuyler, of Norfolk County, Canada.

**WHITING, LORRAINE CHRISTOPHER**, D. D. S., East Saginaw, was born in Winstead, Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 23, 1819. He was named for his father, Lorraine, and for his grandfather, Christopher Whiting. Among the many eminent individuals closely connected by relationship with the Whiting family, we may mention: George Washington, Daniel Webster, Jeremiah Mason, Governor Bradstreet, Governor Thomas Dudley, Daniel Brainard, Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Hon. Thomas Danforth, Captain Benson, United States Navy; and Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Mr. Whiting attended the common schools and academy of his native town, where he made substantial progress in the English branches. He then spent one winter in Toringford Academy. The following spring, being then in his twentieth year, he went to Covert, New York, and engaged in farm work. During the winter he studied surveying. In the fall of 1841, he commenced the study of dentistry in Palmyra, New York, under the tuition of an older brother. He spent two years in Palmyra, devoting all his spare time to the study of anatomy and chemistry. In 1843 he accepted a proposition to do business in Canada with a brother already established there. He remained in Canada until November, 1847, when he went to Detroit, Michigan, and, in company with his brother, opened an office on Jefferson avenue. The business was successfully carried on until 1852, when his brother died. Doctor Whiting subsequently formed a partnership with Dr. H. Benedict. In 1854 he built a saw-mill, at East Saginaw, where he removed in 1860, and carried on the business until 1863. He then sold out and resumed the practice of dentistry, which he has since continued. He joined the Know-Nothing Society, but, finding that its views did not coincide with his own, soon afterwards withdrew. He has always manifested a warm interest in the temperance cause. He assisted in abolishing capital punishment in Michigan. In his younger days he adhered to the Universalist faith, in which he had been brought up, but is now an earnest advocate of Spiritualism. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and

worked with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party. He is, at present, a Greenback Republican. He has always taken an interest in politics, but has never aspired to political fame. He was married, June 30, 1857, to Miss Celestia A. Lewis, a native of Wisconsin. Doctor Whiting was instrumental in starting the Michigan Dental Association, and held the office of Secretary and Treasurer for two years. During this time he opened a correspondence with all the principal dentists in the United States.

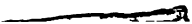
**W**IGHT, J. AMBROSE, D. D., of Bay City, Michigan, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, New York, September 12, 1811, and is the youngest son of Jabez and Mary (Bancroft) Wight. A genealogical record of the family, published by Dr. Danforth P. Wight, is found in many of our public libraries. Thomas Wight, who came from Ryde, Isle of Wight, in 1637, was the founder of the family in this country. The Plymouth Colony assigned lands to him, in Dedham, Massachusetts, which are still owned by his descendants. In 1811 Doctor Wight's father moved to Floyd, before the birth of his youngest child; after this the family returned to Norwich. Poverty compelled Mrs. Wight to part with her children, and Doctor Wight, at the age of six years, was sent to East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he passed his boyhood. He returned, in 1826, to the home of his mother, with his entire wardrobe in a cotton pocket-handkerchief, twelve by fourteen inches in size. The following summer he was in the employment of Mr. David Tracy, of Norwich, at a salary of four and a half dollars per month, to be paid in articles from the store. A kick from a horse brought him near to death, for a time, but he remained with Mr. Tracy during the season. The next winter he attended school, and worked mornings and evenings at a blacksmith's shop, for the purpose of paying his way. Before spring he went, with an elder brother, to Lunenburg, Vermont, where he worked in a cooper-shop and on a farm. He returned, on foot, to Massachusetts, and, after attending school a few months, walked to New Haven, Connecticut, and there took a sloop for New York, to join his eldest brother, who was teaching at Hampstead, Long Island. When he reached New Haven, his whole stock of money was a three-dollar bill, which proved to be counterfeit. He taught two years in Hampstead. At the age of eighteen, he resolved to study law, and went to Bennington, Vermont, where he taught, and studied attentively. There he was converted, during a revival of religion, which occurred in the summer of 1831, and determined to enter college and become a minister. In 1836 he graduated

from Williams College and delivered the poem of his class. For some time afterwards he wrote for Greeley's *New Yorker* and *Tribune*, as a correspondent. In the fall he went to Chicago, with Walter Wright, a classmate, and, when he arrived, had but twelve cents in his pocket. He spent some weeks in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, clearing land and building a log house; worked at gardening in Chicago; acted as chainman in surveying the Illinois and Michigan Canal; and, finally, entered into a mercantile partnership with Mr. John Wright, and settled at Rochester, Illinois. The financial depression of 1837, and the death of his partner, closed the business in 1839, and he commenced the study of law at Rockford. He was admitted to practice in Illinois, and in the District Court of the United States, July, 1841. At the earnest solicitation of friends he, at this time, undertook the editorship of the *Winnebago Forum*, the only paper continuously published until now, in Rockford. Shortly after, he became one of the editors of the *Prairie Farmer*, at Chicago, a paper devoted to agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, and education; and, in 1851, in connection with Hon. William Bross,—now of the *Chicago Tribune*—became also editorial manager of the *Herald of the Prairies*, a religious paper. He continued in various relationships on both these papers until 1855, when he carried out his original plan of entering the Christian ministry. In April he was licensed to preach, and undertook missionary work, in South Chicago. At the close of the year he organized the Olivet Presbyterian Church, and was chosen its pastor, in which relation he remained with it until 1863. He then spent a year in ministerial work and as one of the editorial staff of the *Chicago Tribune*; and then, declining the Professorship of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, at Knox College, assumed the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at Bay City, then a place of only four thousand inhabitants. The town was new and rough, and the church was an ordinary frame building, situated among stumps and fallen trees. There was no suitable dwelling for his family, but he was resolved to stay, and, at the end of six weeks, had his present residence ready for use. The congregation increased in numbers rapidly. Additions to its membership have been made at each of its communions, with two exceptions, for thirteen years. Through natural adaptability to the work, and by wise management, Doctor Wight has been enabled to build up a harmonious, united church, composed of the different elements of Scotch, Irish, Canadian, and American Presbyterians, and New England and Western Congregationalists. Much of his influence is due to a steady, fearless performance of duty. He offers no unusual excitements, and his sermons are eminently practical. Ever since his college days, Doctor Wight has written for the press. His contributions have been to the weekly and daily



Eng'd by E. W. Wallcut, N. Y.

*J. Ambrose Wright*



papers; to the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, and the *American Theological Review*. He has contributed ably and frequently, for twenty years, to the *New York Evangelist*, over the signature of "Ambrose." He married, in May, 1840, Caroline Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Rev. William M. Adams, of Rockton, Illinois. Four of their children are living. Ambrose S. Wight, the oldest, was in the naval service during the latter years of the civil war. The second son, a Master in the United States navy, was lost when twenty-six years of age, in the wreck of the United States steamer "Huron," off the coast of North Carolina, November 24, 1877. He was an accomplished, devoted, and promising officer. During the summer of 1876, on the recommendation of Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Doctor Wight, by Williams College.

**WHITE, JOHN B.**, Physician, Surgeon, and Gynecologist, of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born January 13, 1826, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, New York. His mother, Clarinda (Safford) White, was the eldest daughter of the late Shubel Safford, one of the earliest settlers and prominent business men of Onondaga County. His father, John White, was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts; but, when quite young, removed, with his parents, to Central New York. Educational advantages were, at that time, limited. He became a farmer, and was always looked upon as a man of sound judgment and strict integrity. He has held several offices of public trust. John B. White passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the common schools, and spent a brief period at Manlius Academy and Cazenovia Seminary. In his eighteenth year, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Daniel D. Dennison, of Oran, New York. He remained there two years, studying in summer and teaching school in winter. After engaging in other pursuits for about two years, he again resumed his medical studies, with Dr. H. B. Moore, of Manlius, New York, who was then one of the most prominent surgeons in the country. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Geneva, New York, in 1851; and, while there, became clinical assistant to the Professor of Surgery. The following year, he went to Philadelphia, and graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, in July, 1852. He afterwards received an *ad eundem* degree from the medical department of Pennsylvania College. He returned to Manlius, where he commenced practice with Dr. H. B. Moore, his former preceptor. In the same year, he received the appointment of Demonstrator of An-

atomy in the New York College of Dental Surgery; but, by the earnest solicitations of his old friend, Hon. J. G. Sutherland, who was practicing law in Saginaw City, he was induced to remove to that place. He arrived there in July, 1854, and soon succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. Having made the diseases of women a special study for several years, he has gradually drifted from a general practice into that of gynecology. He is one of the medical advisers and acting surgeons of the Michigan Central Railroad; also, of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad. He has always been a diligent student, and has taken much interest in the advancement of medical education. Doctor White has held several offices of trust in both city and county. He was chairman of one of the committees from the State Society, whose duty it was to visit the medical schools of the State, attend the examinations of the candidates for the degree of M. D., and to report upon the condition of these institutions. He is Vice-President of the State Medical Society, and a permanent member of the National Medical Association. Doctor White was married, June 1, 1853, to Miss Harriet E. Twitchell, eldest daughter of Curtis Twitchell, of Manlius, New York. He has taken high rank as a practitioner, and has ever been popular among the members of his profession.

**WEATHERWAX, JOHN MARTIN**, Merchant and Manufacturer, Stanton, Montcalm County, was born in Peru, Clinton County, New York, February 14, 1827, and is the son of Jacob and Amice (Ketchum) Weatherwax. While Mr. Weatherwax was still young, his parents removed to Michigan, and settled on a tract of wild land about three miles from Adrian. Here his early years were spent in assisting his father with the farm work, and attending the district schools in winter. When he was twenty years of age, he agreed to pay his father fifty dollars a year; and, by cutting wood on the farm, succeeded in realizing more than the required amount. In his twenty-second year, he worked as a joiner for two months, and earned thirty dollars. He then went with a cousin to Saline, Washtenaw County. Here he met Doctor Post, and engaged to put up some buildings for him at a dollar and twenty-five cents a day. While here, he determined to study medicine; and, for the next three years, read under the direction of Doctor Post, giving his services in return for his board and tuition. During this time he spent fifteen months at a school in Raisin, and, money having been advanced by his brother, attended two courses of lectures in Cleveland. Having finished his studies, his father bought him a horse and sulky, and he began to practice

at Addison, Lenawee County. In a short time, he paid his father for these, and bought a buggy and another horse. After following his profession for two years, he became seriously ill and returned home. On his recovery, he contracted to build a house for his father; and, when this was finished, he accepted an offer from his brother of seventy-five dollars to join him at Grand Rapids. He exchanged a mortgage on a farm for his buggy, three horses, and a lumber-wagon. He took charge of thirty men, who were constructing a railroad from the pine woods to Grand River, and received five hundred dollars a year for his services. When this was completed, he borrowed ninety-five hundred dollars, and bought of his brother a half-interest in eleven hundred and twenty acres of pine land. They took out between three and four million logs a year, and, at the end of nine years, had paid for the lands. They then bought a saw-mill for seven thousand dollars, and agreed to pay for it in logs. They were somewhat crippled by the financial crisis of 1858-59, but succeeded in keeping their footing. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Michigan Cavalry, under Captain R. A. Alger, and spent three years and three months in active service. His regiment was first ordered down the Mississippi River, and took part in the battles of New Madrid and Island No. 10. It was engaged in the Mississippi campaign, and was part of the brigade that burned the railroad at Booneville. During the battle of Perryville, previous to which he had been commissioned Captain, he was wounded in the leg by a bullet, and disabled for four months. On his recovery, he joined his regiment, and took part in the campaign of East Tennessee. At the close of a four days' engagement at New Market, above Strawberry Plains, he was seriously wounded in the right shoulder, and had to retire from active service. At the end of five months, he again joined his regiment, and remained until he was mustered out in 1863, being in active service most of the time. He then obtained a position under Colonel Baine, Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department; and, subsequently, was sutler to his old regiment until it was disbanded at Atlanta. He was also, for a short time, sutler to a colored regiment. After the war, he returned to Grand Rapids, and invested heavily in pine lands. He also logged for a number of years. In 1874 he built a large mill in Evergreen, Montcalm County, where he now carries on the manufacture of all kinds of lumber. He is also a proprietor of a large dry-goods store in Lowell, and has several farms, which are worked under his supervision. His political sentiments are Republican, but he has never taken an active part in politics, as his business prevents his holding any public office. He is not a member of any church, but is liberal to all. He married, April 13, 1864, Mattie E. Keys, of Grand Rapids. They have

three children,—two sons and a daughter. Few men have been more uniformly successful in business than Mr. Weatherwax; or, from such small beginnings, have obtained such large results. Perseverance and industry, combined with prudence and business tact, have won him a place among self-made men.

**W**HIEAT, ALFRED WHITNEY, late of East Saginaw, was born at Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio, January 4, 1847. His life is worthy of mention, both for what it accomplished, and what it endured. Though brief, it left results worthy of many years; and, as it was painful, its history of activity and energy puts to shame the misspent health of wasted lives. His healthy infancy gave promise of a strong and robust development; but, when he was about three years old, a protracted illness weakened his constitution, and a severe fall, sustained while convalescing, injured his spine, and fastened upon him the malady which was a constant source of pain during his life, and, finally, the cause of his death. His parents, Deacon William Wheat and Chloe (Cummings) Wheat, were among the earliest colonists of Oberlin. At the time Mr. Wheat was born, Oberlin views had not emerged from their early unpopularity. Upon the question of slavery, it still stood alone; and, in religion, it was led by the great revivalist and theologian, Rev. Charles G. Finney, whose peculiar opinions and powerful sermons had aroused such opposition in the East. Being of a sensitive and reflective disposition, Mr. Wheat was early moved by these profound questions of human liberty and religion which agitated the country. His convictions were greatly deepened by listening to stories of the oppressed slaves themselves, many of whom found refuge in Oberlin. His parents testify to his consistency in saying that his conversion was earlier than his memory. When he was nine years old, he was received into the old Flint Church, of Oberlin, in which he remained, until his death, an active, cheerful Christian. He began, as early as his seventh year, to gather natural curiosities; and for the want of more muscular exercise, this pastime soon became a regular employment. As his cabinet grew, he began to classify and arrange. This awakened an ardent interest, and directed his reading into the various channels of natural history; so that, as his collection gradually developed into the finest private one in the State, his knowledge of the natural sciences far surpassed his years. His experiments, limited only by his strength and means, were continuous, numerous, often original, and always instructive. He began, while yet a child, to earn and lay by the money which finally became the capital of

his business. His mother prepared for him, daily, a stock of pop-corn, which the students gladly purchased. All his money was carefully saved, and, afterwards, at his own dictation, invested in Iowa land; and, by the time he wished to use it, had grown to a respectable sum. He attended Oberlin College, but, by preference no less than inability, pursued only a partial course, studying Greek and Latin and a few more congenial subjects. The same cheerful spirit which made him a universal friend among the students attracted the attention of Prof. P. R. Spencer, author of the popular system of writing which bears his name, and led him to give Mr. Wheat a free course of instruction in penmanship. It was also during these years that an intimate friendship grew up between Mr. Wheat and Professor Allen, who had charge of the department of natural history in the college, and of the college museum. It was from Professor Allen that Mr. Wheat learned the rudiments of taxidermy, in which he acquired thoroughness and skill, in time equaling those of his instructor, for which he repaid Professor Allen by preparing some of the finest specimens now in the college museum. The relation thus cordially established soon grew into friendship, which continued through Mr. Wheat's life. Just prior to Professor Allen's removal from Oberlin College, he had communicated to Mr. Wheat his desire and design to procure, through the trustees of the college, his services as an assistant instructor in the department of natural history. Some circumstances attending Professor Allen's removal, and the consequent failure of this plan, led Mr. Wheat to determine never to accept a position in the faculty of any institution. This determination he shortly afterwards exercised, in refusing a call to one of our new Western institutions. About this time, he held an active and honorable connection with two different associations,—the Agricultural Society, and the Oberlin Society of Natural Science, of the latter of which he was, for some time, Secretary. He was an incessant reader, and before he had reached his twentieth year, had read nearly all the standard histories in the college library. During the war, his thorough and intelligent mastery of newspaper accounts made him an authority on matters of army and political intelligence. Mr. Wheat spent a year with his brother, C. V. Wheat, a music dealer in East Saginaw, Michigan, and gained a practical knowledge of the business. He also found excellent opportunities to purchase, from hunters and trappers, numerous specimens, which enriched his museum. On one occasion, his zeal led him to risk the exposure of a hunters' camp, but it almost cost him his life, and was never repeated. By careful husbandry of his means, he was enabled to spend the following year at Harvard College, under the now lamented Professor Agassiz. Mr. Wheat's enthusiasm and practical knowledge of museum work soon attracted

the attention of the Professor, and secured for him some congenial work, sufficiently remunerative to nearly pay his way. Accounts of his stay at Cambridge, his various visits to points of interest in Boston, his attendance upon lectures, and participation as a singer in the Boston Jubilee, were all published in a series of interesting articles in the Saginaw papers. The certificate which he brought from Cambridge, signed by Professor Agassiz, for whom he entertained sentiments of unbounded admiration, was his dearest memento. Upon leaving Harvard, in 1869, he visited all the principal museums in the United States. During a portion of the time, he had for a companion, Professor Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, with whom he had formed, while at Cambridge, an intimate friendship. Upon returning to his home, toward the fall of 1869, he spent some time in remodeling and classifying his museum, adding the specimens he had gathered at the East, and preparing for others which he had planned soon to collect. Within a few months, he accepted a position which furnished him with employment at Cincinnati, and gave him liberty, a large part of the time, to pursue his favorite investigations, and to make collections in the fine geological environments of that city. The result was a large and finely classified group of calcareous fossils. He returned to Oberlin in the spring of 1871, and was soon after invited by Professor Newberry, State Geologist, to a place on the staff of the Geological Survey of Ohio. This appointment was as agreeable as it was unexpected. The field assigned him included the counties of Lorain, Huron, and Medina. During the summer of 1871, the writer of this sketch was permitted, as an amateur, to accompany and assist Mr. Wheat in the survey of Lorain County, and to witness in him the triumph of zeal in a chosen occupation over almost insurmountable obstacles. His duties led him along the beds and bluffs of Vermilion and Black rivers, through the quarries of Amherst and Elyria, and along the shore of Lake Erie, to the east of Black River. While he was instructed to make all manner of geological observations, he was especially charged to secure, if possible, a specimen of the newly discovered Devonian fossil, *Dynictis Hertzerii*, which was just then an object of interest in scientific circles. In order to do this, he was compelled to ride in an open boat along the beachless bluff of Lake Erie, known, from its rusty hue, as the iron-bound coast. When the weather permitted, the boat was moored to the bluff, at the point where the fossil had been discovered, and, for whole days, the work of pecking it out, with chisel and hatchet, went on; as barrels of the rock had to be removed before the entire specimen could be secured. In this work, apparently so impossible to him, Mr. Wheat never flagged, but persisted to the fulfillment of his instructions, securing, not only one, but several

of these remarkable specimens. During this time, at intervals, he furnished interesting and instructive articles to various newspapers, including the *Oberlin News*, *Ohio Farmer*, *Saginaw Courier*, *Saginaw Enterprise*, and others. In the winter of 1872, that he might be relieved of the vexatious question of a livelihood, and be left free to prosecute his favorite pursuits, he bought the music store formerly owned by his brother, in East Saginaw; and took as a partner, Mr. Charles M. Norris, who had served faithfully, for several years, as clerk in the store. The relation thus entered upon was not one of business merely, but of an endearing friendship. The business had become well established, and was fulfilling every expectation, when the property was destroyed by a fire; however, Mr. Wheat, with the help of his partner, soon obtained a store and a stock still more to his liking. He spent the winter of 1874 in the School of Mines, in New York City, where he renewed his acquaintance with Professor Newberry. In May, 1875, he was married to Miss Gertrude Hitchcock, of Perrysburg, Ohio, a graduate of Oberlin College. But his married life was destined to be of short duration. During the spring his malady had been especially troublesome, and, before he returned to his home at Saginaw, it became so aggravated as to induce him to seek relief at the Indianapolis Medical Institute. A return to Saginaw was followed by a speedy visit to Oberlin, but, finding no relief in quiet, he sought it at Saratoga Springs, in New York. But nothing could stay the progress of the fatal disease. He died on the 28th of October, 1875. He was carried to Oberlin, and buried from the church of his early choice. Mr. Wheat entered with spirit into all that pertained to the interests of his adopted city, winning a business standing above reproach, and the reputation of being one of the most thoroughly informed men of his time. He conducted himself with a candor and geniality which won the good-will of all who knew him; and it was a fact no less remarkable than true, that wherever he made a friend, there he had a friend always.

**WRIGHT, AMMI WILLARD**, of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born in Grafton, Vermont, July 5, 1822. He is the son of Nathan and Polly (Sampson) Wright. Mr. Wright remained at home on his father's farm until 1850, when he emigrated to Michigan. After a year's trial of Detroit and Bay City, he settled, in 1852, in Saginaw, and commenced lumber occupations in the firm of J. H. Pierson & Co. In 1859 he entered the lumber firm of Miller, Paine & Wright. In 1865 he formed another partnership with J. H. Pierson, of Chicago, in the firm of A. W. Wright & Co.,

and in the same year, their mill was destroyed by fire. A new mill, on a much larger scale, with many modern improvements, was immediately erected on the same site, and another large mill was put up further down the river. They carried on a very extensive lumber business for some time. The firm still exists, but has ceased to engage in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Wright owns, and personally carries on, a large planing-mill and lumber-yard in Saginaw City, one at North Adams, and one at Piqua, Ohio. He is also interested in the firms of Wright & Co.; Wright, Wells & Co.; Wells, Stone & Co.; and J. B. Wolfender & Co. He is one of the sterling business men of the Saginaw Valley, and has been a leading spirit in many public enterprises. He was President of the Saginaw and St. Louis Plank-road Company. He is now Treasurer, Director, and a heavy stockholder in the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad. He is a Director of the Saginaw and St. Clair Railroad; President and Director of the First National Bank; and was President three years and Director eleven years of the Tittibawassee Boom Company. He has never interested himself in politics, except to do his duty as a voter. Mr. Wright married, March 6, 1848, Harriet Barton. They have had five children.

**YOUNGS, SYLVESTER PERRY**, Stanton, Michigan, County Clerk of Montcalm, was born at Summit, Jackson County, Michigan, September 2, 1850. His parents, William M. and Harriet P. (Hodgkins) Youngs, were both natives of New York State, but settled in Montcalm County when Sylvester was three years old. His father was a farmer, and tried to give his son as good an education as the common schools afforded, although the necessities of the family compelled him to alternate study with farm work until the age of sixteen, at which time he left home. He early evinced an ardent desire for an education, and a determination to win his way, if possible, to higher culture than his circumstances afforded. At the age of nineteen, he went to Greenville to attend a union school, studying and teaching alternately until 1872. Every penny of his savings that was not devoted to the assistance of his parents, whose straitened circumstances at that time made it necessary for him to help them, went towards advancing him in his studies; and, by economy, he succeeded in obtaining means to enter the High School at Ann Arbor in 1872. During the year 1873, he studied in the law department of Ann Arbor University. The next year, he graduated from the high school, where he had pursued a preparatory classical course with the intention of entering the literary department of the university, but circumstances obliged him to abandon his



intention. To illustrate the sacrifices which he was obliged to make, it may be mentioned that, besides defraying his own expenses, he paid a mortgage on his father's farm. At the time of leaving the high school, he had a debt, which, however, he soon succeeded in paying. He left Ann Arbor, June 19, 1874; and in September of that year, received the Republican nomination for County Clerk of Montcalm, and was elected to that office in November. In 1876 he was re-elected, receiving a handsome majority, and running ahead of his ticket. During the campaign, he took the stump for the Republican candidates, and did some very effective work in the county. He has always voted a straight Republican ticket, although not always agreeing with all the leading men of that party in national politics. He considers that for the present the country is safest in the hands of the party of his choice, but would cheerfully support any political principle which, carried into effect, would insure the protection of the constitutional rights of every citizen. In other words, he believes that the interests of the nation, rather than those of the party, should be consulted. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1875. In addition to the duties of his official position, he speculates quite extensively in real estate, notes, and mortgages; and his innate shrewdness and business qualifications invariably insure his success. Although still young, his record affords ample evidences of what industry and perseverance, combined with business talent and integrity, can accomplish. By his numerous friends, he is considered a rising man. Few officers have given more thorough and universal satisfaction.

**S**HEARER, JOSEPH J., of Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Arcadia, Wayne County, New York, May 19, 1832. His parents, Jonathan and Christiana (Deuval) Shearer, were both natives of Massachusetts, and were of Scotch and English ancestry. They removed to Wayne County, New York, in 1824, and thence, in 1836, to Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan. The male members of the family have been noted for mental ability, fine presence, and longevity. The grandfather of Joseph Shearer was one of eight brothers, who averaged six feet in height and two hundred pounds in weight. When the youngest

was over sixty years of age, they walked to church together—still stalwart men. His father entered largely into public affairs, and held many offices of trust, both in county and State. Being exceedingly desirous to give his son a liberal education, he placed him, at an early age, in Plymouth Academy, where he acquired a fair knowledge of English branches. His teacher, though an excellent scholar, had no knowledge of the practical affairs of life, and Joseph Shearer became so impatient of knowledge gained from books alone, that he found the restraints of the school-room unbearable. He was very fond of out-door sports, especially hunting in the forest, where nature, from the very impressiveness of its silence, molded and strengthened his undeveloped mind. His education, since then, has been largely derived from careful reading and the observation of human nature in an active life among his fellow-men. When quite young, he showed marked ability in trafficking. He went to Montcalm County, Michigan, where he endeavored to purchase a piece of land which attracted his attention, offering in exchange his gun and watch, which were his sole possessions. The offer was accepted on condition that the gun would prove true. The gun, which had never failed its owner before, did not fail him now; three shots were fired so accurately that the balls leaded into one. The barter was accomplished, and the property afterwards proved valuable, being situated in the business part of the main street of Greenville. It is now covered with fine brick buildings. January 24, 1852, he left Greenville, for California, where he spent three years, engaged in placer mining. He introduced and erected the first hydraulic power for mining purposes ever used in that State. In 1855, he returned to Greenville and engaged successfully in mercantile and lumber business, farming and building. He was a charter member of the First National Bank of Greenville, and was elected and re-elected its President. He also held other important offices in the city. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1859. Mr. Shearer is noted for his earnest desire to assist the deserving, and for his public spirit. He first became interested in politics in 1856, and is a strong believer in "squatter sovereignty," but never allows his peculiar views to make him blind to error. He endeavors to give his hearty support to the best man. He was married, May 10, 1856, to Harriet Serviss. They have two daughters,—Annie, born July 12, 1859; and Ettie, born March 3, 1861.



THE  
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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**A**DAMS, JOHN QUINCY, Prosecuting Attorney of Marquette County, was born November 2, 1837, in Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut. His grandfather, Samuel Adams, during the Revolutionary War, was Captain of an American privateer, which was blown up June 26, 1877. The father of J. Q. Adams was born in the town of Westerly, Rhode Island, June 24, 1776, and removed to Litchfield County, Connecticut, when he was twenty years of age. He was married twice: first, to Hopestill Williams, who died, leaving one daughter; and, second, to Lorilla Hurlburt, by whom he had two children,—Samuel Judson and John Quincy. Mr. Adams died in 1862. John Quincy Adams attended a district school until he was nine years old, after which he went to school and worked on his father's farm in summer until he was eighteen. During that time he received two wounds; his ankle was cut with a scythe, and his back hurt with an ax. On account of these injuries, he had constant ill health, which finally culminated in an illness lasting fifteen months. He was obliged, on that account, to abandon farming, and entered the drug store of J. M. Gardner & Son, of West Cornwall. After remaining with them two years, he bought out their business; but, after he had carried it on one year, he was obliged to give it up on account of poor health. He was confined to his bed from February, 1860, to May, 1861. In April, of the latter year, he submitted to a surgical operation which resulted in his almost complete restoration to health. During the following summer, he carried on farming, and in the fall entered the army. Being refused admission to the 13th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, he hired out as cook in Company C, of that regiment. He went with it to Ship Island, and thence to New Orleans, where they arrived in May, 1862, eight days after the city surrendered to General Butler. He

remained there two months, and then, by advice of the surgeon, returned to Cornwall, Connecticut. During this time, whether sick or well, he spent his spare time in reading and study; and, after his return from the South, he applied himself more closely. He was engaged, in West Cornwall, in a shears and scissors manufactory. In the winter of 1863, a debating society was organized in the village, in which he was asked to participate. Among the listeners at its meetings was George Wheaton, the well-known Connecticut lawyer, who, after visiting them several times, suggested to Mr. Adams to study law, and offered him tuition, office-room, books, and lights without other charge than that he should do the writing for his tutor. Mr. Adams consented, and at once entered upon his new duties, still retaining his position in the factory, working every day except Saturday afternoons. He read law in the evening, and continued to spend his time in this way until 1864, when he gave up his situation in the factory, and devoted more of his attention to study, while he supported himself and family by teaching school. In April, 1865, he was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, Connecticut, and immediately entered into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Wheaton. In the following fall, Mr. Wheaton died, and Mr. Adams succeeded to the business, which he continued until March, 1872. During that time, he held several minor offices, among which was that of Justice of the Peace. March 24, 1872, he removed to Negaunee, Michigan, where he has since been engaged in practicing law. He is a Republican in politics, and is active in the interests of his party. Since removing to Michigan, he has held the office of Supervisor; has been City Attorney of Negaunee three terms; Circuit Court Commissioner and Injunction Master, two years; and, in November, 1876, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marquette County. He has one son,—Eugene W. Adams,—aged ten years.

**B**ALL, DANIEL HARVEY, Attorney-at-Law, of Marquette, Michigan, was born January 15, 1836, in the town of Sempronius, Central New York. His father, James Ball, Jun., was a farmer. His mother was Lucy (Chandler) Ball. In June, 1836, they removed to Michigan; and settled in Washtenaw County. Mr. Ball attended the district school until he was fifteen years old. He then prepared for college, in Wesleyan Seminary, at Albion, Michigan; and, in 1856, entered the classical department of the State University, at Ann Arbor. In 1857 he left college, and engaged in teaching, in Michigan and Illinois, until the fall of 1860. During that time, he employed some of his leisure in reading law; and, being pleased with the occupation, continued it. In the fall of 1860, he attended one course in the law department of Michigan University; and, the following spring, was admitted to the bar. About that time, his brother, who was engaged with C. H. Town, in mercantile business at Marquette, died; and Mr. Ball removed to that place to close up his brother's estate. Soon afterwards, Mr. Town, known later as Colonel Town, of the First Michigan Cavalry, entered the army, leaving his business in charge of Mr. Ball. This, Mr. Ball closed in the following winter; and, in the spring, in company with Alexander Campbell, purchased the *Lake Superior News*, and, shortly afterwards, the *Lake Superior Journal*. They consolidated these, and published a paper for about two years. During that time, Mr. Ball was appointed Register of the United States Land-office, which position he held until the spring of 1865. Until that year, he had only a small practice; but, becoming free from the cares of office, he gave close attention to his profession. In September, 1866, he removed to Houghton, and formed a law copartnership with J. B. Ross, of Essex, New York. They continued together four years, having an extensive and profitable practice. In September, 1870, Mr. Ball returned to Marquette, as business prospects were there very bright, and formed a copartnership with M. H. Maynard. This lasted until the spring of 1873, when Mr. Maynard retired. In the fall of that year, Mr. Ball became associated with C. P. Black, and remained with him about two years and a half. During that time, in the fall of 1875, E. D. Owen, son of the late Robert Dale Owen, entered the firm; he is at present Mr. Ball's partner. Since his return to Marquette, Mr. Ball's time has been entirely occupied by his practice, which has been very successful. In politics, he is quite active, but not an office-seeker, desiring to confine himself to his profession. He has, however, been several times chosen to offices of trust, and was one of the first Aldermen of the city of Marquette. With his family, Mr. Ball is connected with the Episcopal Church. He married, May 2, 1863, Miss Emma Everett, daughter of P. M. Everett, an early settler in Marquette, and one

of the discoverers of iron in the Upper Peninsula. They have had six children,—three sons and three daughters; the second son died in infancy. Mr. Ball's professional standing is among the highest in his section. He enjoys the confidence of many clients who have large business transactions; and is connected with the oldest and most reliable families in Marquette. His character is irreproachable.

**B**ATES, HON. MORGAN, late of Traverse City, Michigan, was born near Glenn's Falls, New York, July 12, 1806. When only seven years old, he, with his twin brother, the late Rev. Merritt Bates,—of the Troy, New York, Methodist Episcopal Conference, and more recently of Traverse City, Michigan,—were, by the death of their mother and the subsequent breaking up of the family, thrown upon their own resources. Soon after, Mr. Bates went to Sandy Hill, and was apprenticed to the printing business, in the office of the Hon. A. Emmons, father of Judge H. H. Emmons, a well-known and honored citizen of Michigan. Mr. Bates worked as a journeyman printer in Albany, New York, and in other places. In 1826 he published a paper, called the *Warren Gazette*, at Warren, Pennsylvania. While engaged in this enterprise, Horace Greeley worked for him as a journeyman; and a friendship was formed between the two men which lasted to the close of Mr. Greeley's life. In 1828 Mr. Bates took charge of the *Chautauqua Republican*, at Jamestown, New York; and, two years later, removed to New York City. He soon after worked as foreman in Horace Greeley's office; and, while thus employed, planned the typographical form of the *New Yorker*, which Messrs. Greeley & McElrath published. In 1833 Mr. Bates was employed as foreman in the office of the *Detroit Advertiser*. In 1839 he and George Dawson bought that paper; and Mr. Bates continued its proprietor until 1844. In that year, the Whig party, whose policy Mr. Bates very earnestly and ably advocated, was defeated at the election. The prospects for a Whig paper were not flattering; and he sold the *Advertiser* and retired from the publishing business. In the interval between 1849 and 1856, Mr. Bates journeyed twice to California, by way of Cape Horn; and was, for a year or more, sole owner and publisher of the *Alta California*, the only daily paper published, at that time, west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1856 he accepted a position in the office of the Auditor-General, at Lansing, which he held until 1858. He then resolved to re-enter the newspaper business, in Traverse City. This was an insignificant village, one hundred and fifty miles from any railroad, thirty from any regular steam-

boat route, and a hundred, or more, from any back-woods stage route. A dense wilderness extended to Grand Rapids on the south, and Lake Huron on the east. The only mails received were brought on the backs of Indians, over long, winding, wearisome trails. Mr. Bates' experience and sound, practical judgment enabled him to choose what was then really the most eligible place in the State for publishing a new paper. On the 3d of November, 1858, the first number of the *Grand Traverse Herald* was issued. The investment, even the first year, proved to be a paying one. For nine years Mr. Bates was sole proprietor and editor. During several years, he himself worked at the case, assisted, as occasion required, by his wife. He gave his best energies to making the region known, and to developing its resources. He was an uncompromising Republican,—hating slavery with all the intensity of his nature. In the first number of his paper, he said: "We hate slavery in all its forms and conditions, and can have no fellowship or compromise with it. We entertain no respect for any party or any religion which sanctions and supports it, we care not from what source they derive their authority; and regard that politician, minister, or layman, who advocates its extension and perpetuity, as an enemy to the human race, and false to the God we worship." His whole political life was consistent with this antislavery creed. No party or measure ever received his countenance if in the least affected by pro-slavery tendencies. Mr. Bates was, for eight years, Treasurer of Grand Traverse County; and discharged the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to the people. He held the office of Register of the United States Land-office at Traverse City, during President Lincoln's administration. Mr. Bates took occasion to inform President Johnson, in very vigorous language, that neither he nor his paper would swerve one iota from the principles of Republicanism. He was removed from the position; but, upon the election of President Grant, was re-instated, and held the office until his death. In 1868 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan; and was re-elected in 1870. By virtue of the office, he was President of the Senate; and, in the discharge of the duties of that position, secured the esteem of all with whom he was associated. He was a man of remarkable energy and industry; and was noted for shrewdness and business tact. When he went to Traverse City, in 1858, he was worth one thousand dollars; in fifteen years, that sum had increased more than a hundred-fold. He was liberal in giving; and many of the poor and unfortunate remember him with gratitude. He was a man of earnest sympathies, intense convictions, and plain, vigorous speech. His "yes" and "no" were decisive. During his residence at Jamestown, New York, Mr. Bates married Janet Cooke, of Argyle. She died in the summer of 1855. He married, November 25,

1857, Clymene C. Cole, who died in 1872. He survived her but little more than a year. After a long and painful illness, he died March 2, 1874. On the day of his funeral, places of business and schools were closed in Traverse City.

**B**ATES, THOMAS T., of Traverse City, Michigan, was born in Keeseville, Essex County, New York, December 13, 1841. His father, Rev. Merritt Bates, was a distinguished clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and a twin brother of the late ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Morgan Bates, of Michigan. His mother belonged to the old New York family of Tomlinson. Mr. Bates received only a common-school education, but was an untiring reader; and, by means of his father's excellent library, acquired a general knowledge, which fully compensated for his lack of instruction in the schools. At sixteen years of age, he began his business career as a clerk in a store at Glenn's Falls, New York, on a salary of one dollar per week. The following year, he entered the Commercial Bank, of Glenn's Falls, as book-keeper; and, in 1859, occupied a responsible position in a large banking house in Memphis, Tennessee. In May, 1863, he accompanied his parents to Traverse City, Michigan; and, soon after, was employed as cashier in the great lumber establishment of Hannah, Lay & Co. Two years later, he resigned this position to open a private land-office. He continued this business for ten years, during which period the Grand Traverse region developed from a dense wilderness, into one of the finest agricultural districts of the State. Mr. Bates from the first identified himself with the interests of the country; and gave all his time and energies to the accomplishment of one object,—the advancement of the now famous Grand Traverse region. From 1865 to 1871, Mr. Bates had the business charge, and, occasionally, the editorial work, of the *Grand Traverse Herald*. This was started, in 1858, by his uncle, Lieutenant-Governor Morgan Bates; and was afterwards owned and edited by Hon. D. C. Leach. Mr. Bates thus became familiar with politics; took an active part in them; and advocated radical Republican principles. His business continued very prosperous for several years; but finally, in the fall of 1875, the depression in the value of real estate compelled him to retire. In 1876 he assumed the entire business and editorial management of the *Grand Traverse Herald*, the oldest and most influential paper in Northern Michigan; and has since continued its publication. In 1867 Mr. Bates married Martha E. Cram, daughter of Jesse Cram, an early settler in Grand Traverse County, and one of the pioneers of Wayne and Genesee counties.

**B**RONSON, STEPHEN, Big Rapids, Lumber and Real Estate Dealer, was born in Brown County, New York, August 3, 1817. His parents, Stephen and Polly (Page) Bronson, were of English descent, and were married in Connecticut. Stephen Bronson is the third child and second son. He attended the district schools of his native county, and the academy at Oxford, which was then under the charge of Professor Coon. After graduating, he worked for his father at farming and in lumber-mills until the age of nineteen. From 1836 until 1840, he was occupied in farming during the summer, and in teaching during the winter. He then removed with his parents to Du Page County, Illinois, where he remained five years, occupied as before, and adding to his summer employment carpenter-work and surveying. He then engaged in wheat speculation in Chicago; and, being successful, soon removed to that city. One year later, he began business as a general broker, and subsequently dealt in hardware. This he abandoned in 1856, and engaged in lumbering in Minnesota. In 1857 he returned to Chicago, where he remained until 1859. He then went to Denver, Colorado, arriving early in May, and made the first wagon track from there to Gregory's Diggings,—now known as Central City. At that place, he built the first house. In twelve days, he took from his claim five hundred dollars, and then made the first sale in that country, for ten thousand dollars. Afterwards, he engaged in the lumber business in Gold City; and, in the fall, returned to Denver. In 1861 he returned to his family at Wheaton, Illinois. He had crossed the plains eight times; made many improvements in Denver, and been very active in organizing the new government of the place. He was chosen a Representative to the Colorado Legislature. Immediately after his return home, he and his son enlisted in the 12th Illinois Cavalry; and, three months later, Mr. Bronson was unanimously chosen Captain of the color company. This position he filled until September, 1862; and was then promoted to the rank of Major for gallant service at Harper's Ferry. Here, by a gallant dash, previous to the capture, he saved two regiments, and captured a Confederate supply-train. Most of the succeeding time, Mr. Bronson had charge of the regiment; and once had a personal encounter with the guerrilla Moseby. In the winter of 1863, the regiment was mustered out of service; and, immediately afterwards, Major Bronson raised a company for the 141st Infantry. He was elected Captain, and was subsequently commissioned Colonel of the regiment. He served with it until its term expired; and, a few weeks later, was instrumental in raising another regiment, called the 153d Illinois Infantry. He was commissioned Colonel; and, afterwards, Brigadier-General by the President of the United States. He took part in all the battles of the Potomac;

in October, 1865, was mustered out with his brigade; and at once returned to his home in Wheaton, Illinois. Soon afterwards, he went to Texas, and spent one season in buying cattle, which he shipped to Chicago and sold successfully. In the spring of 1867, he bought a large amount of property in Big Rapids, Michigan, and removed there with his family. He has since been engaged in banking, real estate and lumber business,—now devoting himself to the latter two. Mr. Bronson became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1862; and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. In politics, he was an old-line Whig, and afterwards one of the first members of the Republican party. Since removing to Big Rapids, he has been a member of the School Board, Alderman, and Treasurer of Mecosta County. He united with the Baptist Church when he was sixteen years old, and was connected with it until 1867. In that year, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is at present an elder. In 1842, in Du Page County, Illinois, he married Miss Amelia Parker. They had seven children,—three sons and four daughters,—of whom one son and three daughters are still living. Mrs. Bronson died in 1864. In February, 1867, he married, in Wheaton, Illinois, Miss Kate M. Brown, daughter of Dr. Henry B. Brown. They have had three children,—two daughters and one son,—of whom the daughters are living.

**B**ROWNELL, HON. SEYMOUR, of Marquette, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager of the Marquette Brown Stone Company, was born at Farmington, Ashland County, Michigan, February 27, 1837. He is the son of George and Clarissa (Grant) Brownell. His father is connected with the family of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut. Mr. Brownell received a common-school education; and, in 1856, engaged in the mercantile business at Utica, Macomb County, Michigan. In 1858 he was appointed Postmaster of that place, and held that position until 1861. At the breaking out of the civil war, he raised the first company of volunteers in the county; and joined the 2d Michigan Cavalry, which was recruited at Grand Rapids, Michigan, by Hon. F. W. Kellogg. He remained with the regiment until the fall of 1862. Then, upon the recommendation of General P. H. Sheridan, at that time Colonel of the regiment, he was commissioned, by President Lincoln, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; and reported for duty to General J. D. Cox, then commanding in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He afterwards served on the staffs of Generals Mulligan, Kelly, and Ord; and was subsequently appointed Chief of Subsistence on the staff of General





Edward Breitung



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Edna M. Anthony

Sigel. He held the same position on the staff of General David Hunter, while the latter was in command of the Department of West Virginia; and accompanied him in his memorable raid up the Shenandoah Valley, and to Lynchburg, in 1864. In the fall of that year, Mr. Brownell was obliged to resign his commission, owing to rheumatism and disease contracted by exposure and hardship during that campaign. He received a brevet commission as Colonel, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In 1866 he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Michigan; and was elected State Senator for Macomb County in 1871. He was one of the projectors and original directors of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad; and, in 1872, built the first thirty miles of that road. Colonel Brownell is an attendant and supporter of the Episcopal Church. In the important offices held under the Government, immense amounts of money passed through his hands; but, in settling with the Treasury Department, there was no difference in the accounts kept by him and the Government, every penny being accounted for. Although Colonel Brownell has been a resident of the Lake Superior region but a short time, he is already a leading man there. He married, October 20, 1867 Helen A. Lawrence.

**BREITUNG, HON. EDWARD**, of Negaunee, Mine Operator, and State Senator for the Thirty-first District, was born November 10, 1831, in the city of Schalkau, Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; and is the son of Rev. John M. Breitung, a Lutheran clergyman. He was educated in the College of Mining in the city of Meiningen, which was then one of the most celebrated schools in Germany for the pursuit of scientific and classical studies. He was ready to leave this school in 1849, the year of the revolution in Germany. In this great movement, he was deeply interested; and, when it resulted in failure, he sought what were its objects,—equality and freedom,—in America. After reaching this country, he went to Kalamazoo County, Michigan; where, in order to acquire a more correct knowledge of the English language, and to familiarize himself with the manners and customs of the American people, he spent several months at school in the town of Richland. He then procured a clerkship in a store at Kalamazoo, remaining there until 1851, when he went to Detroit, and became clerk in a mercantile house. In May, 1855, he removed to Marquette, Michigan, where he engaged in business until 1859, and then removed to Negaunee, Marquette County. In 1857 he commenced entering and buying mineral lands in the Lake Superior country,—principally iron lands

in Marquette and adjoining counties,—and, in 1864, sold out his mercantile business, and engaged exclusively in iron-mining operations. His early education in the subjects of mining, engineering, geology, mineralogy, etc., gave him a peculiar fitness for business of this nature; and his operations have been very extensive. From 1860 to 1864, while still engaged in mercantile business, he was also connected with Mr. I. B. B. Case in operating the Pioneer Iron Furnace at Negaunee. He was subsequently superintendent and general manager of the Washington Iron Company, and of the Republican Iron Company,—the latter being the largest company of the kind in the country. In 1864, 1865, and 1866, he made a thorough exploration of the iron range in Marquette and Menomonee counties, locating a number of mines, some of which are developing very profitably. He also opened the famous Hematide Iron Mines of Negaunee, under a lease from the proprietors. Quite recently, Mr. Breitung has become interested in gold and silver mining in Colorado, where he is working two mines very successfully. In the fall of 1872, he was elected a member of the Legislature for Marquette County, and served two years, from January 1, 1873. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from the Thirty-first District, to serve two years, from January 1, 1877. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1857, and is a Knight Templar. In politics, he has been an active Republican since the organization of that party; and, in June, 1876, was a delegate from Michigan to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. He was brought up in the Lutheran faith. November 28, 1870, he married Mary Paulin, of Negaunee. They have one son. Mr. Breitung is five feet eleven inches in height, well proportioned, and weighs from one hundred and ninety-five to two hundred pounds. He is of a jovial disposition, frank, open-hearted, and somewhat impulsive. He is quick in forming opinions, and in making decisions which often involve large business transactions. He has aided greatly in the development of the iron wealth of Michigan, and has accumulated a competency while still in the prime of life.

**CHURCH, PHILETUS SWIFT**, Merchant and General Trader, on Sugar Island, in the St. Mary's River, Michigan, is the son of Jesse and Margery (Munson) Church, and was born in Riga, Monroe County, New York, August 20, 1812. His father was a Captain in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of Lundy's Lane, under Colonel Philetus Swift, whom he admired greatly, and after whom he named his son. Philetus Church's grandfather was an early settler in Western New York, and his remains were among the first buried

west of the Genesee River. His mother was a native of Massachusetts, and inherited the strictest Puritanic principles, the influence of which, on Philetus' whole life, has been very marked. His father early learned the wheelright's trade, but worked at it very little, preferring farming, which he followed most of his life. Philetus obtained his education in a common district school, finishing it by attending the Academy at Palmyra, New York, for six months, during the winter of 1829-30. In the summer he sometimes assisted his father on the farm, and at others worked for his neighbors at seven dollars per month. His greatest ambition was to become a merchant. Accordingly, April 19, 1831, he engaged as a clerk in the store of Deacon Hubbard Hall, at Byron, New York, for eight dollars per month. He remained with him until the fall of 1835, when he went to Oakfield, Genesee County, and, with fifteen hundred dollars, established himself in business. Here he became very zealous in assisting Mr. Carey in founding what is now known as the Carey Collegiate Institute, located at Careyville, New York. He actually subscribed more money than he was then worth, for its support; this, of course, made him bankrupt, and obliged him to give up his business, but he never regretted his gift. The institution is flourishing, and he has been rewarded in more ways than one for his then impoverishing liberality. Mr. Church, after his failure at Byron, went to Careyville, where he remained till the fall of 1841, trying to build up his business. On the 11th of October, 1837, he married Elizabeth Duncan Wells, of Byron, Genesee County, New York, who was the granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Taggart, of Coleraine, Massachusetts. Mr. Taggart is known in the history of our country as Representative in Congress from his district for fourteen years,—from 1803 to 1817,—and is frequently styled, in his church, "The Bishop of Calvinism." In going to Congress, he was obliged to travel all the way from Coleraine to Washington on horseback. Mrs. Church inherited the Calvinistic principles of her grandfather without any of his absent-mindedness or other peculiarities. In the great revival of 1830 and 1831, in Western New York, under President Finney, she became converted, and immediately united with the Presbyterian Church. In 1841 Mr. Church went to Detroit, Michigan, and, through the influence of W. A. Howard, obtained a clerkship in the store of M. W. Burchard & Co. Here he remained till 1845, when he went into the northern part of the State in search of copper, which had lately been discovered; but, landing at Sault Ste. Marie, he became engaged, during the winter of 1845-46, in selling goods on commission. In June, 1846, he removed to Sugar Island, his present residence, where he began trading with the Indians. He first established a small store here, but his business has assumed such dimensions that he now has facilities for carrying on the whole mercan-

tile trade with the four hundred Indians who live on the island. He also supplies nearly all Lake Superior vessels with wood at his landing, and does a large business in lumber and tamarack knees for vessels. In 1851 he commenced making raspberry jam, and the yearly production has increased steadily, so that now he manufactures from six to twelve tons per annum. The way in which Mr. Church was led to engage in this business is a good illustration of the manner in which different industries are developed in new countries; and is, substantially, as follows: About the year 1850, Mrs. Kenzie, of Chicago, while on a pleasure trip, stopped at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Church, as all pleasure-seekers usually find a few moments to do, while the vessel is taking on wood. While there, she was entertained with delicious raspberry jam, and immediately desired to purchase some, which was furnished to her in due time. As she from time to time entertained her friends with it, the demand began to increase very rapidly, and is now beyond the natural yield of the island. Mr. Church has on the island a saw-mill and a shingle-mill, both of which produce a large amount of stock yearly. He also handles about four tons of maple sugar and some two thousand dollars worth of furs yearly. Three years ago a demand sprung up for a peculiar kind of evergreen which grows on the island, and last year he shipped more than ten tons of it to various parts of the country. It is extensively used in decorating churches and public buildings, retaining its fresh appearance for a year or more after it has been cut. He also keeps a steam-tug, which he uses almost exclusively for his own business. Mr. Church went to Sugar Island, in 1846, for the legitimate purpose of acquiring property, which, through patient and incessant labor, he has accomplished. He now gives work of some description to members of every family who lives there. Four hundred Indians owe the blessings of their comfortable, and in many instances fine homes, to Mr. Church, and it is he whom they must thank for their rescue from poverty. His policy has always been to give the Indians work, and keep all kinds of stimulating drinks from them; and, if there is one thing which he and his much lamented wife have felt proud of, it is the restraining and elevating influence they have exerted over their wild neighbors. They have been, most emphatically, the friends of the red man. Hundreds of friends can testify to the kind hospitality they have received in the home of Mr. Church, and will always recollect with pleasure the few moments' conversation while waiting for the boat to "wood up." Many persons of world-wide celebrity have visited "Church's Landing," among whom may be mentioned, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Judge McLean, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and many others, whose presence has graced the "delightful home on the island." Only three visitors to the island ever refused to enter his house, and they

were the duelist, J. Watson Webb, and his two daughters. While Mr. Church was living at Byron, New York, he became an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he and Mrs. Church have been members since their early conversion. While living in Detroit, they were members of Doctor Duffield's church. When the first Presbyterian Church of Sault Ste. Marie, the first in Northern Michigan, was organized, in 1854, they were two of the original eight who covenanted "to walk together as disciples of Jesus Christ, on the principles of the confession of faith and form of government of the Presbyterian Church." They had three children, all of whom were boys; the second child died when only nine months old, and was buried at Detroit, where they were living at the time. His oldest son is a farmer on the St. Mary's River, and the youngest is associated with his father in his business on the island. Mrs. Church died on the 23d of October, 1876; her death is greatly felt by her husband and sons, as well as by a large circle of friends, whom her talents and kindness had drawn to her. Politically, Mr. Church was a Democrat until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, when he became a Whig. On the formation of the Republican party, in 1854, he identified himself with it, and still maintains its principles. He has been the Supervisor of his township for the past fifteen years.

**CAMPBELL, AMBROSE**, of Marquette, Michigan, Register of the United States Land-office, was born in Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1829. His parents were McDonald and Jane (Moore) Campbell. He is a descendant of Alexander Campbell, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. His brother, Alexander Campbell, now deceased, was a very active politician, and a well-known stump speaker. His parents removed to Michigan in 1835, where his father died, three years later. Mr. Campbell attended school while his father was living, but was afterwards thrown upon his own resources. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty, he attended the branch of the State University at White Pigeon, Michigan; and graduated in 1849. Having a desire to become a merchant, he engaged to work in the store of his father's brother. After remaining there two years, the store was closed; and Mr. Campbell engaged in the dried-apple trade, buying in Ohio, and selling through Michigan and Illinois. He followed that occupation one season; and then, in connection with his brother, under the firm name of Campbell & Bro., opened a store at Three Rivers, Michigan. There his health failed; and, in June, 1855, he made a pleasure excursion around Lake Superior. He was so well pleased with the village of

Marquette that he made arrangements to return there; and, in October of the same year, opened a grocery and provision store. After carrying on this trade for about three years, he opened a general store. In 1862, with Mr. P. White, he organized the First National Bank of Marquette, of which he was a Director for the first year. The next year, the capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Campbell was appointed President. The duties of that position occupied so much of his time that, the next year, he resigned, again becoming a Director. In 1861, in connection with his other business, he engaged in real estate speculation, in which he was very successful. In 1865 he sold out his mercantile business, but continued his real estate transactions. In 1868 he was appointed Register of the United States Land-office. In the spring of 1870, he severed his connection with the First National Bank; and, with others, organized the Citizens' Bank, of which he became President. In the fall of 1872, the bank was reorganized under the State law, and its capital increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; in April, however, it was changed back to seventy-five thousand. June 1, 1877, owing to a disagreement among the Directors, in regard to its management, Mr. Campbell retired from the bank. Since then, he has devoted himself to the real estate business, and the duties of his office. During the late war, he contributed largely towards the support of the Union army. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a trustee for a number of years. He is a Republican; and, although not an office-seeker, is considered one of the leading politicians of Marquette. He married, September 12, 1859, in Marquette, Mary L. Hontoon. They have one daughter, who is sixteen years of age.

**CLARK, HON. FREDERICK O.**, of Marquette, Michigan, was born at Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1842. His father, John B. Clark, was a native of Vermont. His mother, Charlotte M. Woodruff, was a daughter of Rev. E. T. Woodruff, of Coventry, Connecticut, and Sally Alden, a descendant of John Alden, made famous by Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Mr. Clark received an academic education; and removed to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in 1862. In the summer of that year, he was engaged in surveying the State-road, from the waters of Lake Superior to Little Bay de Noquet, at the head waters of Green Bay; known as the Marquette and Bay de Noquet State-road. In the fall, he was assistant engineer, and was engaged in the preliminary survey of the Peninsular Division of the Chicago and North-western Railroad. He acted as compass-man; and, with his

fourteen comrades, slept on the ground on hemlock and cedar boughs, or on the corduroy, in the extensive swamps which stretch across the Peninsula. Mr. Clark taught school during the following winter, at Harvey, Marquette County. In the spring, he returned to the survey of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and remained until the work was completed, in 1864. In 1866 he was engaged in surveying and civil engineering in the counties of Marquette and Delta; and laid out the city of Negaunee. He was agent of a Lake Superior leather company for two years. In 1869 he returned to the study of law, which he had commenced before his removal to Michigan. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. The following year he was elected President of the village. In 1872 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Delta County, and in 1874 was elected a Representative to the State Legislature. He was nominated by the Republican party, indorsed by the Democratic Convention, and received the unanimous vote of Delta, Menomonee, Schoolcraft, and Chippewa counties. In this Legislature, he was Chairman of the Library Committee, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. In July, 1876, he removed to Marquette, Michigan, where he is now engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Clark married, June 13, 1877, Ella J. Harlow, a daughter of Amos Rogers Harlow, one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

**CURTIS, HON. LESTER**, of Ishpeming, Michigan, was born in Yates County, New York, January 29, 1829. He is the son of Roswell and Jerusha (Bennett) Curtis. His father settled in Northfield, Washtenaw County, Michigan, where, for a number of years, he was Postmaster, and was engaged in loaning money and dealing in real estate. His son Lester, after leaving the common schools, attended the Seminary at Ypsilanti a short time. After his father's removal to Michigan, the care of the farm rested upon him. He was occupied in farming in Livingston and Washtenaw counties, until 1867, and then went to Rio, Wisconsin, where he was a successful merchant. In 1873 he removed to Ishpeming; there his business has increased yearly, and he has branch establishments in the mining towns of Champion, Michigamme, and Republic. Before the organization of the Republican party, he was a Democrat; but, since then, has been an active Republican. While in Wisconsin, he was Supervisor; and, in the fall of 1876, was elected a Representative to the State Legislature, from the Second District of Marquette County, Michigan. Since his removal to Ishpeming, he has been connected with

the Presbyterian Church. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1867. He has been twice married. His first wife, Amanda White, was the daughter of Colonel Samuel White, one of the framers of the State Constitution. She died in 1851, leaving one child,—a daughter. In 1853 he married Sarah Bennett, a daughter of the late Morris Bennett, of Howell. They have two sons.

**CYR, LOUIS DAVID, M. D.**, of Negaunee, Michigan, was born December 25, 1833, in Lower Canada. His parents were David and Sophia (Derome) Cyr. He received a collegiate education, entering St. Hyacinth College, in Lower Canada, at the age of eleven years, and graduating in 1851. He then studied medicine, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Montreal, four years, taking three courses of lectures, and graduating in 1856. He practiced one year in Canada, and about one year in New York State. In 1859 he went to Michigan, and engaged in practice at Marquette, in partnership with Mr. St. Clair; shortly afterwards removing to Negaunee, where he has since remained. Being the first physician in the place, he has acquired a large practice, and a successful one, financially as well as professionally. In 1860 he opened a small drug store, the first in Negaunee. He also opened the first photograph gallery and jewelry store there, and built the first brick building. He now carries on an extensive business in drugs, stationery, and notions; is physician for the Jackson-Palmer rolling mill; for the McCumber, Bessemer, and Cambria iron companies; a partner in the dry-goods house of Marsell & Co.; and conducts a large and profitable city practice. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and Commandery. He is a Republican; and, about 1862, was appointed Postmaster of Negaunee, which position he has held eight or ten years. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and every autumn devotes a few weeks to hunting, fishing, and camping out in the forests of Upper Michigan, where deer and other smaller game abound. January 31, 1865, he was married, in Marquette, to Miss Florence M. Watson, daughter of the late J. W. Watson, a prominent merchant of that city. They have two daughters, aged, respectively, ten and twelve years.

**FULLER, HON. CEYLON CANFIELD**, of Big Rapids, Michigan, is a descendant, on his mother's side, of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, June 25, 1832, and is the son of Edson and Celira (Canfield) Fuller, both of English descent. Mr. Fuller was edu-

cated at the Eclectic Institute, of Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, and at Grand Rapids, Michigan. When he was twenty-one years of age, he engaged in mercantile business at Grand Rapids, in which he continued seven years, with the exception of eighteen months devoted to conducting a newspaper in McGregor, Iowa. During this time he married, November 9, 1858, Franc A. Morrison, of Davenport, Iowa; and removed to Big Rapids in 1860. Soon after he was admitted to the bar at Grand Rapids. He is now senior member of the firm of Fuller & Dumon, a leading one in Mecosta County. Their business extends to adjoining circuits, and includes cases in the United States Courts. Mr. Fuller was eight years Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1860 he was Postmaster of Big Rapids. He was afterwards elected Judge of Probate, which position he resigned, as well as that of Circuit Court Commissioner, in 1868, for the purpose of accepting the office of State Representative. He has been Alderman four years, and one of the Board of Education six years. In 1862 he wrote all the original articles for the *Big Rapids Pioneer*; and, until 1872, gave his time and attention to its editorial columns. The public enterprises of Big Rapids have received from Mr. Fuller ready aid and co-operation. In 1873 he built the opera-house block,—the finest building in the city. He has held prominent positions in four different Masonic bodies. He is a member of the Christian Church at Grand Rapids. He is Chairman of the Mecosta County Republican Committee; and is a strong advocate of Hayes' Southern policy and civil service reform. Mr. Fuller's first wife died November 12, 1872. He married, January 5, 1876, Sarah E. Voorhees, of Ypsilanti. He has six sons.

**FULLER, GEORGE, M. D.**, of Houghton, Michigan, was born at Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio, September 22, 1822; and is the son of the late Hon. Simeon Fuller, of Willoughby, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and State Senator. He was one of the pioneers of Ohio, having moved there in 1816. He died at Willoughby in 1861. George Fuller acquired much of his early education under his father's instructions. He attended the Western Reserve Seminary, at Kirtland, Ohio, for a year. While quite young, he determined upon becoming a physician; and, after leaving the Seminary, attended seven courses of lectures at Willoughby University. He also studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. John Delamater, of Cleveland. He received his medical diploma from the Willoughby University, February 25, 1846; and, the day following, was married to Miss Eliza B. Ferguson, a native of Willoughby, Ohio. He then entered upon the practice of his profession;

first, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he practiced for several years; and, afterwards, in Putnam County. In 1857, having been employed as the physician of various copper-mine companies, he removed to Houghton County, Michigan, where he has since resided. He has been employed by the Pervalic, Mesnard, Pontiac, Isle Royale, and Atlantic copper-mines; and is still in the employ of the latter company, besides having a large practice in the villages of Houghton and Hancock. He has been eminently successful in his profession, and has acquired distinction for his skill in surgery, especially in treating fractures. He has always taken a strong interest in political matters, and is an ardent Republican. He has been President of the village of Houghton for two years. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and has been, for several years, Chairman of the School Board. He was the leading spirit in securing the erection of the large and handsome Union School building at Houghton.

**GRANT, HON. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN**, Lawyer, of Houghton, Michigan, was born at Lebanon, York County, Maine, October 25, 1835. His parents, Joseph Grant, and Mary (Merrill) Grant, were of Scotch and English descent. They were unable to give him more than a common-school education; but, having early determined upon a profession, through his own exertions, he prepared for college at Lebanon, Maine. In October, 1855, he entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated, in the classical course, in 1859. He then taught for three years in the High School at Ann Arbor; the first year as assistant teacher of the classics, and the next two as principal. In the summer of 1862, when President Lincoln issued a call for more troops, he resigned his position, raised a company for the 20th Michigan Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company D, of that regiment, July 29, 1862, leaving soon after for the seat of war. He was made Major of the same regiment, November 21, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 20, 1864; and, on the same day, received a commission as Colonel. The regiment being then greatly depleted in numbers, there were not sufficient men to entitle it to a Colonel; consequently, he was mustered in only as Lieutenant-Colonel. He participated with his regiment in numerous engagements, in the campaigns of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Virginia; including the battle of Horseshoe Bend, Kentucky; the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi; the battles of Blue Springs and Campbell Station, Tennessee; siege of Knoxville; the Confederate attacks upon Fort Sanders; the Wilderness; Spottsylvania Court House; Cold Harbor; North Anna; the assault upon Petersburg, Virginia, June 17 and 18,

1864; and all the operations before Petersburg. The day after the surrender of General Lee, Colonel Grant resigned his command. He returned to Ann Arbor, and at once commenced the study of law; entered the law department of the University of Michigan; was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and began practice in Ann Arbor, in partnership with Hon. Alpheus Felch. In 1866 he was elected Recorder of the city of Ann Arbor, and was for four years a member of the School Board of that city. In April, 1867, he was appointed Postmaster of Ann Arbor, and held this position for three years. In the fall of 1870, he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1872, serving four years. During the session of 1871, he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction. In 1873 he was chosen speaker, *pro tempore*, of the House of Representatives, and was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1871, to serve eight years, and now holds that office. In 1872 he was appointed, by President Grant, as alternate Commissioner for the State of Michigan, under the law organizing the Centennial Commission, and held this position until after the close of the Exhibition in 1876. In 1873 he removed from Ann Arbor, to Houghton, Michigan, where he formed a law partnership with Joseph H. Chandler, and is still engaged there in the practice of law. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Houghton County, in 1876, for the term of two years. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and an ardent worker for the success of the party; for several years, he was Chairman of the Republican Committee of Washtenaw County. He was married, June 13, 1863, to Caroline L. Felch, the eldest daughter of Hon. Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor.

**G**ALE, HON. MARTIN PETTINGILL, of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born in Barre, Vermont, November 20, 1847, and is the son of Louis and Lucinda (Pettingill) Gale, both of English descent. He received a common-school education, and spent three years in Barre Academy. He was then employed two years by J. P. Davis, at Northfield, Vermont. In the fall of 1867, he took charge of a store at Demopolis, Alabama; and, in 1868, was engaged in a wholesale clothing store at Chicago. In 1870 he was occupied in the same line at Boston. In the fall of 1872, he settled at Big Rapids, Michigan, and engaged with the Tioga Manufacturing Company, remaining until September, 1876. He then became a member of the firm of Hudnutt & Gale, lumber manufacturers, with whom he is still connected. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected Mayor of Big Rapids, in April, 1877. He

is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Honor. He is not a member of any church; his opinions incline to Universalism. He was married, November 21, 1876, to Miss Kittie E. Griswold, of Buffalo. Although yet a young man, he is thoroughly established in business, and is considered the best lumber salesman in Big Rapids.

**G**REEN, HOLDEN N., Lumberman, of Cadillac, was born in Yates County, New York, February 15, 1826. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Cady) Green. His father served as Captain of cavalry in the War of 1812; and his mother, who is now over ninety years old, draws a Captain's pension. Holden N. Green attended the public schools and the Presbyterian Academy at Canandaigua, remaining at the latter until he was eighteen years of age. In the fall of 1844, he went to Chicago to live with his brother, who kept a hotel. Learning that his vote was legal in that State, he soon afterwards cast his first vote for James K. Polk for President. When the Illinois and Michigan Canal was opened, he was appointed mail agent on the route, and held the position three years. In the fall of 1849, he married, in Chicago, Miss Jane Harrison; and immediately removed to Mill Point, or what is now known as Spring Lake, Michigan. There he worked three years as engineer for Douglass & Hopkins, during which time,—in the fall of 1851,—his wife died. In 1853 he removed to Manistee, and there took charge of Canfield & Son's lumber business. In the fall of that year, he married, in Chicago, Miss Adeline Clark, of Manistee. He remained in the employment of Canfield & Son eight years. During this period, he was engaged in the famous Government timber suits of 1854, in which the Government was defeated and the dishonesty of some of its officers exposed. For a year before the suit, Mr. Canfield and Mr. Green were obliged to evade the officers; being once captured and taken on a vessel, they resisted, and made their escape in the boat's yawl. In 1861 Mr. Green took charge of McVicar & Engleman's lumber business. He remained with them three years, and then formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Green & Brother. They built a saw-mill, bought pine-lands, and carried on lumbering extensively until 1871. In April, 1869, their mill was completely destroyed by the bursting of one of the boilers. Thirteen men were killed, and the owners lost forty thousand dollars. Twenty-eight days afterwards, they had rebuilt the mill, and were again manufacturing lumber. In October, 1871, the night that Chicago was burned, Manistee met the same fate, and Green Brothers' mill was burned, with all the adjoining buildings.







Copy by Mrs. E. Harris, 1877

*Levi O. Harris*

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Directly after the fire, Mr. Green disposed of his interest in the ruins, and built a grist-mill, which he sold two years later. In March, 1872, in company with Mr. Shackelton, under the firm name of Green & Shackelton, he built a lumber-mill at Clam Lake, and removed to that place, being the third settler. He has carried on a successful business there up to the present time,—lately, at the head of the firm of Green & Bond. In 1868, at Manistee, he joined the Masonic Fraternity. He has always been a member of the Republican party. He held the office of Supervisor in Manistee, and has been Supervisor and Justice of the Peace at Clam Lake. He was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. He has seven children living,—four sons and three daughters; a fifth son, Fred Green, was drowned in Clam Lake when he was five years old. The eldest daughter, Ellen, is the wife of D. E. McIntyre, a prominent lawyer of Clam Lake.

**HANEY, EDWARD GIBBON**, Merchant and Manufacturer, Big Rapids, was born in Oswego, New York, May 10, 1832. His parents were John and Sarah (Erwin) Haney. They had a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Having removed with his parents to Wayne County, Michigan, in 1835, he attended the district school until he was fourteen years of age. In 1846 he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the molder's trade. He continued to work at his trade until 1854,—the last four years as a journeyman. He then removed to Grand Rapids, where he worked until the spring of 1870. April 10, 1870, he bought an interest in a foundry at Big Rapids, and removed there, with his family, to take charge of the business. In May, he bought out one of his partners; and, the following December, purchased the remaining interest. Since then, until the spring of 1877, he has conducted the business alone. He has also carried on a hardware store since 1874. He has been very successful, and has bought considerable real estate and water-power. He is also a stockholder in the Gas-light and Coal Company. Mr. Haney attributes his success to hard work and strict attention to the details of business. He joined the society of Odd-Fellows, February 17, 1873; and the Encampment, August 26, the same year. He also became a member of the Knights of Pythias in 1876. Although not a member of any church, he has been, for a number of years, one of the trustees of the Presbyterian society. He believes in universal salvation. He was married, in Kent County, January 7, 1856, to Joanna Tate, daughter of George Tate, a farmer and

pioneer of Western Michigan. They have had ten children,—five sons and five daughters,—seven of whom are living. Mr. Haney has always been a Republican, and has been somewhat active in politics. For two years, he has served as Alderman of Big Rapids. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1874, and re-elected in 1877. He has been connected with all public enterprises; and, with the exception of the Methodist Church, which was erected before his arrival, has helped to build every church in the place.

**HARRIS, LEVI O.**, Lumberman, Cadillac, Michigan, was born in Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, April 20, 1826. His parents, Benjamin and Betsey Harris, originally from New Haven, Connecticut, were early and successful farmers of New York State. He is the third son and sixth child of a family of nine children. When quite young he removed, with his parents, to Pittsford, where he attended school. When he was eighteen years old, his parents removed to the old Rochester farm, in East Bloomfield, and he remained with them until 1855. He then went to Michigan, in company with his youngest brother, H. H. Harris, and bought between three and four thousand acres of pine-land in Alcona County, on Lake Huron. He rebuilt an old saw-mill and founded the flourishing village of Harrisville, which was named for him. While he remained there, Mr. Harris was Postmaster of the village. Besides dealing heavily in lumber, in Chicago, Jackson, and Omaha, where the brothers had lumber-yards, they carried on a large mercantile business, and were owners of the propeller, "Genesee Chief," which they ran between Alpena and Detroit. In 1866 Mr. Harris sold his lumber interests, and removed to Buffalo, where he engaged in banking until 1868. At that time, on account of ill health, he was obliged to find more active employment. While in Buffalo, he married Miss Georgiana Dutton, daughter of Carleton Dutton, September 26, 1867. Mr. Dutton was the inventor of the shell car-wheel, now used by all railroad companies; and, at the time of his death, Past Grand Commander of the Masonic Fraternity of New York State. Immediately after discontinuing the banking business, Mr. Harris again engaged in lumber transactions. In 1870 he bought pine-lands on Flint River, in Michigan. Two years after he formed a partnership with his brother, and purchased five and one-half sections of pine-land at Clam Lake. He moved to that place, which was then a wilderness, containing but one settler, who had gone there a few months before. Mr. Harris and his brother built a large saw-mill with shingle and lath mill attached. In July, 1875, his

brother died, and since then Mr. Harris has conducted the business alone. He is a Republican in principle, but declines political honors, having never held office above that of School Director or Supervisor. He has four children,—two sons and two daughters. In 1872 Mr. Harris was very sick, and, during a slow recovery, was surprised to read in the *Flint Globe*, of November 21, the following obituary notice:

"The painful intelligence came to this city last Saturday, that Mr. L. O. Harris had just died of typhoid fever, at Clam Lake, whither he recently removed with his family. Mr. Harris, in company with his brother, had just completed a large mill at Clam Lake; and his business of manufacturing lumber on a large scale had only fairly begun, when he was attacked with a fever, which terminated fatally. Other members of the family are reported sick with the same disease. During his short residence in this city, Mr. Harris made many friends by his frank, genial manners and manly bearing; and his death, in the full vigor of manhood, will be sincerely deplored by his late neighbors."

This, however, was succeeded in the next issue by the following:

"NOT DEAD YET.—It affords us more satisfaction than we can express, to be able to correct the report printed in last week's *Globe*, that Mr. L. O. Harris, of Clam Lake, was dead. He is alive and very nearly recovered, and the other members of the family are well. The report came to us so directly that we supposed there could be no mistake about it. But the sincere sorrow evinced by Mr. Harris' neighbors here, over the rumor, serves to show how much he is esteemed by them. Long may he live."

**H**ANNAH, HON. PERRY, of Traverse City, Michigan, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1824. He is the youngest son of E. L. and Ann (McCann) Hannah. His father was a farmer. Mr. Hannah removed, in 1837, to Port Huron, Michigan, where he remained nine years, occupied as a raftsmen and clerk. In 1846 he went to Chicago, landing in that busy town without a cent in his pocket. Here he laid the plans for his business life and future fortune. After working four years in the lumber trade as clerk, he formed a copartnership with A. Tracy Lay and James Morgan, for doing lumber business, under the firm name of Hannah, Lay & Co., opening an office and yard, May 1, 1850, with a borrowed capital of six thousand dollars. In 1851 they purchased their present location, at the head of Grand Traverse Bay, where only four or five white men had preceded them. Here they built a small steam-mill and commenced manufacturing lumber, opening, at the same time, a small store, in a building twelve by twenty feet. In 1854 Mr. Hannah removed, with his family, to the mills (Traverse City) where he has since resided. In 1857 the company erected

a large mill; and, subsequently, a second one, seven miles west of Traverse City. They now have the largest retail mercantile house in the State; they also own one of the best flour-mills in Northern Michigan; the propeller, "City of Traverse," running between that village and Chicago; and the little "Clara Belle," on the bay. Mr. Hannah is a Republican. He has been Receiver of the United States Land-office for the past six years. In 1856 and 1857 he was the Representative in the State Legislature from Grand Traverse County. Mr. Hannah is now fifty-four years of age; and, with his surroundings and standing, may well be taken as an example for the young.

**H**OUGHTON, GENERAL MOSES B., Farmer, Osceola County, Michigan, was born at Orangeville, Wyoming County, New York, on the 8th of November, 1834. His father was a farmer and dairyman, carrying on a large business. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, assisting his father in the farm work, and attending school. He then went to Middlebury Academy, where he finished his school training. In 1854 his father removed to Ionia County, Michigan, where he purchased two farms, one of which he gave to Moses, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the civil war. He had been Captain of the Boston Light Guards at Saranac, Ionia County; and, after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he raised the company to a maximum of one hundred men, and tendered his services to the Government. The company was attached to the 3d Michigan Regiment, which rendezvoused at Grand Rapids, and was sworn into the United States Government service for three months. The regiment was mustered out at the end of that time, and immediately sworn in for three years, leaving Grand Rapids in June, 1861. It joined the Army of the Potomac, and was the second regiment to march through Baltimore, after the 2d Massachusetts had been fired into. Captain Houghton took an active part in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight before Richmond, where his regiment lost one hundred and forty-three men and nine officers; Chantilly, Fredericksburg, where he led his regiment as Major; Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he commanded the skirmishers in front of the Third Corps. During the Battle of the Wilderness, he commanded the 3d and the 5th Michigan regiments, to which he had been assigned after the field-officers had been disabled. He held this position until June 10, 1864, when he was ordered home, his term having expired. He returned with his regiment to Michigan; and, in August, 1864, reorganized it and was commissioned Colonel. He participated in the engagements

with General Hood's army at Decatur, Alabama; and in those with General Forrest in and about Murfreesboro, up to the time of General Hood's overthrow at Nashville. He was promoted through the several grades from Captain to Colonel; and, in 1865, was commissioned Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services. In a letter of recommendation sent to head-quarters for his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, Major-General D. S. Stanley says: "There are, perhaps, few officers in America who can show such a brilliant record as Colonel Houghton. His battles and skirmishes can be counted almost by scores; and, in all these, he has acquitted himself most gallantly, bearing a high fame among his comrades in arms. I earnestly recommend his promotion." Upon being mustered out of service, General Houghton returned to his home in Ionia County, Michigan; and, in 1871, removed to Osceola County, having entered a soldier's homestead. In the spring of 1872, he was elected Supervisor; and, in the fall of the same year, was made Sheriff of Osceola County, and re-elected in 1874. In January, 1877, he was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-arms for the Michigan Senate. In politics, he has always voted with the Republican party. He is an attendant at the Episcopal Church. General Houghton married, on his twentieth birthday, Miss Mary Keith, of Wyoming, New York. They have had three children,—two sons and one daughter.

**H**ALL, CHARLES H., of Ishpeming, Agent of the Lake Superior Iron Company, was born at Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, New York, September 20, 1828. His parents were Robert T. and Hester Hall. He received a liberal education, being allowed to attend school until he was seventeen years of age. For the next two years, he was engaged as clerk in a general store at Port Jervis, New York. Afterwards, he served an apprenticeship of three years at Chester, Connecticut, in the machinists' trade; and subsequently engaged as journeyman and foreman in shops in and about the city of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1868 he removed from that place to Ishpeming, to become Superintendent of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company. Soon afterwards, he became a stockholder; and, from that time until 1874, was agent of the company. In the opening of that year, he was appointed agent of the Lake Superior Iron Company, whose business is very large, its mines being among the richest in Michigan. As agent of this company, he is concerned in the enterprise of furnishing the city with water, and has had in operation a Holly pump, with which a fire pressure could be given. He has also made additions to the city of Ishpeming by laying out

land. Mr. Hall is a member of the Republican party, but takes no active part in politics. At present, however, he is a Supervisor of Ishpeming. In 1852 he united with the Congregational Church; but, as there is no church of that denomination in Ishpeming, he became connected with the Presbyterian society. February 8, 1852, in Chester, Connecticut, he married Miss Amelia M. Higgins. They have one son,—Edward R. Hall,—who succeeded his father to the agency of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company, and is among the rising business men of Michigan.

**H**ARLOW, AMOS ROGERS, Marquette, Capitalist and Pioneer of Northern Michigan, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, April 23, 1815. His parents, Abner and Persis (Rogers) Harlow, were born in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and removed to Shrewsbury, in 1812. Mr. Harlow received the ordinary common-school education of the period; and, in December, 1830, left home to learn the iron branch of the machinist's trade, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was to serve until his majority, a term of five and one-fourth years, receiving yearly for his services his board, six weeks' schooling, and forty dollars. In April, 1834, his employers abandoned the business and released him from the engagement. In 1835 he commenced the manufacture of woolen machinery, on contract, and continued it for three years, at the expiration of which time he was burned out. April 23, 1839, he married Elizabeth M. Barber, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died at that place, January 29, 1840. September 28, 1844, he married Olive Lavira Bacon, daughter of Elisha and Martha W. Bacon, of Barre, Massachusetts. He continued the manufacture of machinery until June, 1849, during which time,—viz., March 5, 1849,—the Marquette Iron Company was organized to operate on the shore of Lake Superior. The company consisted of Waterman A. Fisher, Edward Clark, and Mr. Harlow, of Worcester, Massachusetts; and Robert J. Cravenest, of Mackinaw, Michigan. June 11, 1849, Mr. Harlow left Worcester with his family, consisting of his wife; her mother, Martha W. Bacon; and one daughter, Ellen J. Harlow. They arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, July 2, and from there Mr. Harlow proceeded up the lake, leaving his family at Baptist Mission. He arrived where the city of Marquette now stands, July 6, and his family followed him the next August. October 13, he put in operation the first steam saw-mill, and the night following, sawed the first shingle and shingled the first house in the place, by the moonlight. November 13, 1849, the first post-office was established, and called Worcester. Mr. Harlow was appointed

Postmaster. The mail arrived monthly, during the winter, being carried by packers and deposited in a tree at Lake Michigan, at the junction of the Monomonee and Carp River trails to L'Anse. November 28, 1840, he dispatched a Mackinaw sailing-boat to Sault Ste. Marie, to get a few necessary articles. The boat was wrecked near White Fish Point, and all on board perished. Three of the five bodies were found, two on the boat, and one, the next spring, on the beach. On account of that disaster, the inhabitants were very much excited through the winter. July 6, 1850, on the anniversary of his arrival, Mr. Harlow made the first iron bloom in Marquette; and, about the same time, laid out what is now the city of Marquette; which, however, was recorded later by the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and is known as the Cleveland Plat. In September, 1850, the name of Worcester was abandoned on account of the passage of a bill in the State Legislature naming the township Marquette. November 5, 1850, the township was organized in Mr. Harlow's house, he being chosen Supervisor, Highway Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace. In August, 1852, he purchased of the Government what is known as the New York Iron Mine, situated at Ishpeming, and is still its sole owner. In the spring of 1853, the Marquette and Cleveland Iron Companies were consolidated. Mr. Harlow then engaged in lumbering, and since then his principal occupation has been the improvement of his property in the city of Marquette, and a large farm near by. He has been connected with all public enterprises of the city. He is a member of the Republican party, and has held the offices of County Clerk, Alderman, etc. His family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and were foremost in the organization of that society, in 1857; since which time Mr. Harlow has been an officer and the acknowledged support of the church.



**H**OAR, HON. RICHARD M., of Houghton, Michigan, was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, England, March 28, 1831. He received few educational advantages, being taught to read, but not to write. When nine years of age, he became errand boy in a grocery. His great ambition was to fit himself for a clerkship. He studiously copied the entries made by the clerks in the store, and, by constant perseverance, became, in time, an excellent penman. He also improved his spare moments by studying arithmetic and other subjects, and made rapid progress. After six years, he was employed by another merchant, in the same town, to take full charge of his store. Here he remained three years, at the end of which time—1850—he bought out a grocery on credit, and began business

for himself. Being energetic and thoroughly understanding his work, he was successful from the start; and, for four years, conducted the largest retail trade in the place. In the fall of 1854, through unforeseen circumstances, he met with reverses, and was forced to resign his property to his creditors. He then determined to seek his fortune in America, and went to Canada. He settled in Toronto, where he obtained a position as clerk and salesman in a dry-goods store. This business he soon learned; and, in the course of three years, received the highest salary paid to any of the twenty clerks employed in the house. Having been brought up in the great mining district of Cornwall, Mr. Hoar was naturally interested in the reports of the Lake Superior country, and visited it in the summer of 1857. After examining various points, he became so favorably impressed with the business prospects, that he determined to make it his home. Accordingly, in April, 1850, he left Toronto for Houghton. He was considerably delayed by ice in the lake, and was twenty-one days in making the trip from Toronto to Portage Entry. At this place, he procured a skiff and rowed to Houghton, a distance of fourteen miles, accompanied by his wife. At Houghton, he was joined by his brother, John Hoar, who had been there some time, engaged in mining. They immediately formed a partnership, and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. They were very successful; and, in the course of time, opened branch stores at various mines in the Portage district. They are the oldest established firm in the Upper Peninsula, north of Marquette. They have a large branch store at Red Jacket, and do a profitable business. They are the largest stockholders in the Mineral Range Railroad Company, and in the Houghton Copper Rolling-mills; also the largest owners of the Atlantic Copper-mine. They organized a transportation line to L'Anse, from Houghton, to connect with the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, running a boat in summer, and a stage and team in winter. During the winter of 1866-67, they employed one hundred and fifty teams, and handled over four thousand tons of copper alone. Mr. Hoar has held every elective office in the county of Houghton, except that of Supervisor, from Township Clerk to Representative in the Legislature. He held the latter office during the years 1873-74. He was President of the village four years. For several years, he was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and is the oldest active member of a fire company in Houghton. He has long been a Director of the School Board, and takes a deep interest in educational matters. He is Vice-President of the Mineral Range Railroad Company; one of the Directors of the Houghton Copper Rolling-mill; and treasurer and managing owner of the steamer "Ivanhoe," plying between Houghton and L'Anse, which line he established. In politics, he is a



Republican, though not a partisan; and, in several elections, has had the support of both parties. He was elected as Representative on the Republican ticket by six hundred majority, against a Democratic majority of five hundred in the county. He was married in England, August 31, 1851; and his wife died in 1855. Three years after, he married Miss Elizabeth Walpole Bailey, of Toronto, Canada. They have had six children. Mr. Hoar has always taken a leading part in enterprises calculated to develop the interests of the Upper Peninsula, and is well known throughout that section. His success may be attributed to his early business training, his energy, and his executive ability. During his eighteen years' residence in Houghton, he has accumulated a considerable fortune. He has a genial disposition and a generous nature, and is one of the most popular men in Houghton County.

**HILLER, JOHN N.**, Merchant and United States Commissioner, of Escanaba, Michigan, was born December 23, 1837, in Pike, Alleghany County, New York. His parents were Jacob I. and Mary Hiller. Mr. Hiller attended the common schools until he was eighteen, and then entered the Genesee Conference Seminary, a Methodist institution, where he remained two years. After leaving school, he spent two years teaching during the winter, and working at the carpenter's trade in the summer; and then removed to Chicago, where he worked in a printing-office nearly a year. In March, 1861, he went to Michigan; and, until 1864, was engaged as foreman of N. Ludington & Co.'s lumber mills, on the Escanaba River. Mr. Hiller was one of the organizers of Delta County, and the village of Escanaba, which is the county-seat. In 1864 he was elected County Treasurer, and removed to Escanaba to take charge of his office. He held that position until 1868, and was Justice of the Peace from 1862 until 1870. In 1866 he was appointed United States Commissioner, which office he has held since that time. In the fall of 1868, he first engaged in the mercantile business with a partner, whom he bought out the following spring. Since then he has continued in that line, and is, besides, agent of the American Express Company. He is a member of the Democratic party, to which he has given his support about eight years, having previously been a conservative. Since public schools were established, in 1865, at Escanaba, Mr. Hiller has been one of the School Board. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined about 1866. July 31, 1861, he married, in Green Bay, Wisconsin, Miss Julia Langley, a native of Bangor, Maine. They have four children—one daughter and three sons.

**HUBBELL, HON. JAY A.**, of Houghton, was born in Avon, Michigan, September 15, 1829. His father, Samuel Hubbell, was a native of the State of New York, and went to Oakland County, Michigan, about 1820, being one of the earliest settlers in that section. He lived on a farm until his death, which occurred in 1870. Jay A. Hubbell attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. After two years of preparatory study at Romeo and Rochester, Michigan, at times interrupted by a painful disease of the eyes, he entered the Sophomore Class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1853. He then read law for two years at Pontiac and Detroit; and, in 1855, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court, at Adrian. Immediately afterwards, he went to Ontonagon, Michigan, and formed a law partnership with Hon. A. H. Hanscom, which continued for a year. He subsequently became associated with George C. Jones. He continued in active practice, taking a prominent part in all the public affairs of the county, and forming an extensive acquaintance with the citizens and business interests, until 1860, when he removed to Houghton County, in which the mines were just beginning to be developed. About the year 1863, he formed a partnership with the late Hon. Clarence E. Eddy, who was afterwards Judge of the Circuit Court for the Upper Peninsula. He was subsequently in partnership with Hon. James O'Grady, who also became Judge of the same circuit; and, later, with Thomas L. Chadbourne. In 1858 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ontonagon County and District Attorney of the Upper Peninsula. He was again made District Attorney of the Upper Peninsula in 1870, and Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton County for three successive terms. He took an active part in politics; and, during the Presidential campaign of 1868, made political speeches in several counties. In the same year, he was sent to Washington, by the people of the copper-mining district, to aid in securing a higher tariff upon copper, in which he was successful. Upon the formation of the Ninth District, comprising the upper counties and nineteen of those in the Lower Peninsula, he was nominated at Ludington, in 1872. In the exciting campaign of that year, he addressed political meetings in nearly every county in the district; and was elected over S. P. Ely, of Marquette, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of six thousand four hundred and five votes. He was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1876, serving in the forty-third, forty-fourth, and forty-fifth sessions of Congress. In the Presidential canvass of 1876, he took a very prominent part, and made speeches quite generally throughout the district. In the Forty-third Congress, he served on the committees on Mines and Mining, Banking and Commerce, and the special committee to

inquire into the affairs of the District of Columbia. In the Forty-fourth Congress, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, by a Democratic Speaker. Mr. Hubbell has given considerable attention and study to questions of finance and tariff, and has spoken upon both subjects in Congress, analyzing the Morrison tariff bill in a speech at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. In the year 1875, he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, a member of the State Board of Centennial Commissioners, and procured the mineral collection of the State, of which he had charge at the Centennial Exhibition. Through a profitable legal practice, and a judicious investment of money in many of the leading and most prosperous enterprises of his section, he has acquired so considerable a property as to make a further application to his professional duties unnecessary. His energy, industry, and extensive acquaintance render him a most useful Representative of a district composed of all the copper and iron mines, and a large portion of the lumber interests of the State.

**H**UDNUTT, HON. JOSEPH OPDYKE, A. B., A. M., and C. E., of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born in West Sparta, Livingston County, New York, June 30, 1824. His parents were Joseph and Susan (Opdyke) Hudnutt. His mother was a member of the Opdyke family of Amsterdam, whose descendants have become prominent in Eastern politics. His father's ancestors were English, and settled in New York at an early day. Mr. Hudnutt attended school in winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer, until 1845. At that time he entered Dartmouth College, having received his preparation in Genesee Academy. He there attained great proficiency in mathematics, under Professor Horatio N. Robinson, having read what was then the highest work on the subject, *Mécanique Céleste*, by L. A. Place. He very early acquired a love for natural sciences, particularly geology; and, during the college vacations, was the leader of exploring parties. With a party of six, carrying tents and knapsacks, he crossed the Green Mountains to Montreal and Quebec. At another time, they walked to the White Mountains, struck the head-waters of the Androscoggin, in Maine, and went down that stream, in canoes, to its mouth. Again, they went down the Connecticut River to Hartford, thence to New York, and back to college by rail. These excursions were made for the double purpose of procuring exercise and observing the different formations and strata of rock. From these Mr. Hudnutt acquired a taste for engineering. He graduated in 1849, and immediately engaged as civil engineer on the State Canals of New York, where he remained during the years 1849,

1850, and 1851. The Democratic party came into power in 1851, and, although Mr. Hudnutt received the offer of a position on the canal, he declined, and commenced locating the New York and Erie Railroad through Chautauqua County. He remained about six months, when that division was completed, and he accepted a position in charge of surveys for the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. From 1853 to 1855, he was engaged as Division Engineer on surveys, and location of the Louisville and Nashville, and Louisville and Covington Railroad. As the railroad business had become quite dull, Mr. Hudnutt removed, in 1855, to Waverly, Iowa, and located a half-section of land in Bremer County. In the fall, with the help of one man, he built a house, and broke one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he fenced in the following winter. In the spring he had charge of the surveys on the Iowa Central Railroad, and ran one of the first lines across Iowa to the Missouri River. In the fall of 1857, he returned East, with his family, on a visit, and was induced to accept the position of teacher of mathematics in the Genesee Academy. In 1858 he was offered the position of Professor of Natural Sciences, in the Chicago High School, which he accepted, and held until the spring of 1860. He then returned to Iowa, where he left his family while he engaged on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad branch, from Cameron to Kansas City. In 1861 work was stopped on the road on account of the political feeling. During the time that Mr. Hudnutt was there engaged, he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a member of the Iowa Legislature; and, although he did no canvassing, and the county had always before been Democratic, he received three-fourths of the votes cast. He served in the Legislature during the regular session, and during an extra session which was called in May, on account of the war. While there, he was chiefly instrumental in passing a bill to lay a direct revenue tax, which left the State, two years after the war, entirely free from debt. In 1862 he resigned his position in the Legislature and entered the army as Major of the 38th Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. During the war he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General. Owing to his knowledge of engineering, he was, most of the time, on detached service,—repairing bridges, railroads, etc. He was under General Herron in the army of the frontier, which operated with General Blunt, in Southern Missouri, against Price and the guerrillas. That division of seven thousand men defeated Price's army of twenty thousand, at Prairie Grove, and made an expedition with cavalry, to Van Buren, Arkansas, destroying seven Confederate steamboats, and army stores. They were then ordered to join General Grant at Vicksburg; and, during the siege at that place, were called the Second Division of the Thirtieth Army Corps. Colonel Hudnutt had charge of the

picket lines in the front of the corps, both day and night. After the surrender, they were sent to New Orleans, to join General Banks' command, and, from there, accompanied the expedition that went to Brownsville, Texas. After reaching this place, General Herron's command was again detached, and made the army of the frontier, nine or ten thousand strong. During his stay in Texas, Colonel Hudnutt built a bridge across Baca Chica Pass, from Brazos Island to the main-land, and a military railroad from Brazos Harbor to Brownsville. He was then ordered to report to General Canby, at New Orleans, for repairing and building railroads, among which were the New Orleans and Opelousas road, which he repaired and managed for a time. He was afterwards detailed to examine officers for the Engineer Corps. From New Orleans, he was ordered, with General Granger, to the capture of Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. This being about the close of the war, General Hudnutt was soon mustered out of service. On his way home to Iowa, he stopped at Chicago, and was there elected Professor of Civil Engineering and Natural Sciences in the Chicago University. While there, he carried out his idea of a practical education, planning expeditions for the students in the short vacations; once they took a trip across the country to Lake Superior; and, another time, from St. Paul to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in a small skiff, landing along the river where the bluffs were exposed, to observe the strata. During the long vacations, he took his class and worked at different railroad surveys. In the vacation of 1866, they made surveys for a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River at Rock Island. In 1867 they made surveys and estimates for deepening the Lake Michigan and Illinois Canal. They also located a portion of the Iowa division of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; and, in the fall, located and made the surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad bridge across the Missouri River, at Omaha, Nebraska. In February, 1868, Mr. Hudnutt tendered his resignation as Professor in the Chicago University, and accepted the place of Division Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. He located a large part of the mountain divisions, from the second crossing of the North Platte, to the Humboldt wells. After the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Hudnutt took charge of the preliminary surveys from the northern end of Salt Lake, through Utah, Idaho, and Oregon, to the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Umatilla River; and thence, down the Columbia to Portland, Oregon. Returning from the West, in the summer of 1869, he engaged as locating engineer on the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad, with head-quarters at Minneapolis. He was also engaged on the Northern Pacific Railroad to take charge of the preliminary surveys, but had been connected with them only about two months, when he was appointed Chief

Engineer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. He located that road from Big Rapids to Little Traverse Bay and Mackinaw, cutting a road for supply-wagons through the dense wilderness. In December, 1872, he engaged as Chief Engineer of the Southern Railway Security Company. He built a new railroad from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia. The company bought and consolidated the Richmond and Danville, and the Danville and Piedmont Railroad, and leased the North Carolina Railroad, thus making a continuous line from Richmond, Virginia, to Atlanta, Georgia. In 1873 he resigned and came North, where he built the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad, from Chicago to the Wilmington coal-fields. In the spring of 1875, he returned to Big Rapids, and, having bought an interest in the Tioga Manufacturing Company, engaged in the lumber business. In the fall of 1876, he formed a partnership with M. P. Gale, in the lumber trade, in which they have since been engaged. Mr. Hudnutt is President of the Gas and Coal Company, and also of the Big Rapids Boom Company. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1862. In 1865, on his return from the army, he touched at Havana, Cuba; and, while on the Rio Grande, traveled in Mexico. He was brought up in the strict Calvinistic faith, but has grown more liberal, and has great respect for all religious beliefs. He is a sound Republican, having joined the party at its organization. He married Miss Maria Webster, at Lima, New York, October 23, 1851, and has had two sons; the oldest, Edward Webster Hudnutt, was born December 15, 1852. He graduated from Rochester University in the class of 1876; was with his father on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on the route to Oregon; and is now engaged in a planing-mill and the lumber business in Big Rapids. The youngest son, Byron Murray Hudnutt, was born March 21, 1858; and died of scarlet fever, June 21, 1860. Mrs. Hudnutt is a literary lady, and belongs to the old Webster family of New England.

**KITCHEN, JOHN B.**, Superintendent of the Jackson Furnaces, situated at Fayette, Delta County, Michigan, was born in the County of Kent, Canada, September 11, 1844. His parents, John and Nancy Kitchen, had a family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch is the sixth child and third son. He received a common-school education; and, at the age of seventeen, engaged as clerk at London, Canada, where he remained a year with one firm, and two years with another. In 1864 he removed to Chatham, Canada, and occupied a position in a dry-goods store two years. During that time, he attended the Commercial College in London,

and the Military School at Toronto, receiving from the latter institution a second-class certificate, and paying his own tuition and expenses. During the year of 1866, he was a clerk in a Detroit dry-goods house; and, April, 1867, obtained the position of book-keeper for the Jackson Furnaces, then in process of construction. He removed to Fayette, and took charge of the office and paying of the men for about six years. He was then appointed superintendent, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1875. He is a Republican, and has held the offices of Township Treasurer, Clerk, member of the School Board seven years, and others of minor importance. In October, 1873, he was elected a Supervisor of Delta County, to fill a vacancy, and has been elected every year since. June 1, 1869, he married, in Chatham, Canada, Miss Allison Glendinning; she is a daughter of Major Glendinning, who served at the battle of Waterloo. They have one daughter, Clara King Kitchen, born April 8, 1872.

**L**ATIMER, HON. W. IRVING, of Big Rapids, Treasurer of Mecosta County, was born in Dutchess County, New York, August 5, 1836. His parents, Isaac and Amanda Latimer, had a family of nine children, of which he is the youngest. He received his early education at the district school, and subsequently attended the Normal School at Poughkeepsie, New York. When eighteen years of age, he began civil engineering,—working on the Ontario and Auburn Railroad, and on the Erie Canal. When twenty-two years old, he entered the employment of the Newaygo Lumber Company, and remained with them about six years; being at first located at Chicago, and afterwards at Newaygo, Michigan. He then removed to New York State. In 1866 he returned to Michigan, and settled in Big Rapids, where he was engaged in mercantile business three years; and, for four years, as mail-route agent on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. In 1872 he was elected Treasurer of Mecosta County, and has since held the office,—having been twice re-elected. He joined the Masonic Fraternity about 1860, and is a member of the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery. He is Past Commander, Past Master, Past High Priest, and Present Grand Master of the Council. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has always been a Republican, taking an active part in politics; and has held several offices of trust. He was Postmaster of Newaygo during his residence there; and, since his removal to Big Rapids, has held the offices of United States Deputy Revenue Collector, City Treasurer, and Mayor. He is a member of the Episcopal

Church, which he joined about 1870. He married, in Grand Rapids, April 8, 1863, Miss Olivia S. Cobb. They have had one daughter, who is now twelve years old. Mr. Latimer is a man who enjoys the confidence of the community. He is social, but, at the same time, a man of few words. His counsel is much sought by his friends.

**M**ACDONALD, JAMES HUGH, of Escanaba, President of the Cambria Mining Company, was born in Inverness Shire, Scotland, May 15, 1832. His parents, Hugh and Catherine (McClellan) Macdonald, had a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter. One of the sons died in infancy. The others are John, who is a carpenter; Ronald, a farmer; Philip, a blacksmith; the subject of this sketch; and the youngest, named Alexander. When James H. Macdonald was about two years old, the family removed to Cape Breton, in British North America. There he attended the common schools; and, at the age of sixteen, went, with a second cousin, John Macdonald, to Pictou, Nova Scotia. In 1848, with the same companion, he embarked on a vessel as steward, and went to Philadelphia. He engaged as a clerk in a store situated at a coal mine called Muddy Branch; and, about seventeen months afterwards, went to work in the mine. During the time, he made a proposition to the owner to run the mine on contract; and, the superintendent hearing of it, he was discharged. In the spring of 1849 he began working by the day, at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, on railroad construction; but aroused the envy of the men by doing better work than they, and was driven to give up his place. Soon afterwards he engaged in mining at Reinhart's Run, Pennsylvania, and remained there until the spring of 1850. He then superintended the track-laying on the Beaver Meadow Railroad; and, after its completion, took charge of a section. In 1851 he went to Dauphin, and became road-master, and general overseer of construction, having charge of all the material, and its delivery to track layers on the extension. He held that position until the latter part of 1852, at which time he visited Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Fredericksburg, Virginia, looking for work. In 1853 he worked on the Ohio Central Railroad, as foreman for Bradley, Whetmore & Co., and afterwards had charge of their entire business. In the spring of 1854 the company failed, and he took horses as pay for his services. He rode to Chicago on horseback, and, in the fall, began work on the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, where he remained until 1856. He then engaged with Selah Chamberlain, and worked on the construction of the Great Western Railroad, in

Cuba; but, in July, 1860, on account of the poor health of his family, he was obliged to leave that country. He accordingly returned to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and was again employed by the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Company, being stationed at Greenfield. In 1861 he left their employment, and, in the fall of 1862, removed to Escanaba, Michigan, engaging as foreman, during the construction of the Peninsula division of the Chicago and North-western Railroad; and, afterwards, building several of its branches. About 1868 he built the first division of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad; and, in 1869, returned to Escanaba, on the Chicago and North-western Railroad. In 1873 he built the Mineral Range Railroad, from Hancock to Calumet; and, after its completion, superintended it two years. He then returned to Escanaba; and, in company with R. P. Herman, leased the Teal Lake Mining Company, and organized a stock company, called the Cambria Mining Company, with Mr. Macdonald as President and Treasurer. In March, 1876, he was appointed Road-master of the Peninsula division of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, which position he still holds. He is also a speculator in mineral lands. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1865. He is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace, in Wisconsin, and the same office two years in Escanaba. He is an attendant and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Escanaba. February 28, 1854, he married, in Watertown, Wisconsin, Miss Eliza S. Holt, daughter of John Holt, a resident of Beermertown, Wisconsin, and formerly of Maine. They have three children,—two sons and one daughter.

**M**AYNARD, MATTHEW HENRY, Attorney-at-Law, Marquette, was born at Brownsville, Indiana, April 10, 1832. His parents were Ulric and Olive (Branch) Maynard. His father was a Congregational minister, and a missionary in Indiana. His mother was the daughter of Colonel D. Branch, of Castleton, Vermont. Mr. Maynard lived at his mother's native place after he was eight years old, and there received his education. He prepared for college at Castleton Seminary, and graduated at Middlebury College, in 1852, being awarded all the highest honors at commencement. He preferred mercantile pursuits, but determined to overcome his tastes, and pursue the study of law. In 1852-53 he taught school in Sackett's Harbor, New York; and, in 1853, entered the law office of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1855, in the Supreme Court of Ohio; and removed, directly afterwards, to Marquette, Michigan, which was then a town of about one hundred

inhabitants. He was the first lawyer in Marquette County, and has remained there since. He has always been a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for political fame. He has, however, held several offices in the county; and was District Attorney for the Upper Peninsula, under the old law. In 1872 he received the nomination for Attorney-General of the State from the Liberal Republicans, which he declined; and, in fact, has not permitted his name to be used upon a political ticket in twelve years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in 1876 and 1877. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Marquette. October 13, 1856, he was married, at Cleveland, to Miss Mary E. Foote, second daughter of Hon. John A. Foote, niece of Admiral Foote, and grand-daughter of Governor Foote, of Connecticut. They have three children,—two sons and one daughter. Mr. Maynard has always been very active in educational matters, and for eighteen years has been a member of the Marquette School Board.

**M**ITCHELL, HON. GEORGE A., of Cadillac, Michigan, was born January 8, 1824, in Montgomery County, New York. His parents, Charles and Lydia (Brown) Mitchell, were of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer. Mr. Mitchell is the youngest of twelve children. One brother, William Mitchell, was elected to Congress from Indiana in 1860. Another, Thomas B. Mitchell, was a prominent lawyer and politician of Canajoharie, New York; he died in 1876. Mr. Mitchell left home in 1843, and lived with a merchant at Speaker's Basin. He was afterwards, until 1850, engaged as clerk in Canajoharie. He spent two years on a farm; and then, in partnership with Austin Strong, he built a tannery at Black Lake, Sullivan County, New York. He continued in that business until 1861, when he sold out, and went to Kendalville, Noble County, Indiana. In August of the same year, he was appointed Army Paymaster. He was assigned to duty in charge of the payment of troops on the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, with head-quarters at St. Louis, from June, 1862, until the close of the war. In June, 1867, he was mustered out of service. Mr. Mitchell engaged in the railroad business and banking until 1871, when he purchased pine-lands at Clam Lake, and commenced laying out the village of Cadillac. Since then, he has carried on a real estate and lumber business, which has become extensive and profitable. He is also a stockholder in the Continental Improvement Company, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. He has been one of the Directors of the latter. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Republican party; and, in the spring of 1877, was

chosen the first Mayor of the new city of Cadillac. He is connected with all the enterprises of the place, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city which he has founded. He married, March 17, 1847, at Speaker's Basin, New York, Marietta L. Wilkins. They have four children.

**M**OORE, FRANCIS MARION, Mayor of Marquette, was born July 6, 1838, in Auburn, Oakland County, Michigan. His parents, George W. and Mary (Emory) Moore, emigrated from Ontario County, New York, in 1837. He attended the common schools, and the Union School at Ypsilanti. When quite young, he removed with his parents to Wayne County, where his father still conducts his farm. In 1858 he left school and learned the carpenter's trade. May 20, 1863, he removed to Ontonagon, where he worked at his trade one year. He then returned to Wayne County. The next year, he removed to Marquette, and carried on his trade there about three years. At the end of that time he met with an accident at Champion, which compelled him to seek other employment. He was employed by the *Mining Journal* nearly a year, and then, as Deputy Clerk, entered the office of County Clerk and Register of Deeds, in which capacity he served two years. In 1872 he was elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds for two years, and, in 1874, was re-elected. In 1871 he was chosen City Treasurer of Marquette, and held the office six years. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of the City, which office he now holds. He is at present engaged in Marquette in furnishing Abstracts of Titles. Mr. Moore is a conservative Democrat in politics. In 1860 he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been Master of Marquette Lodge, No. 101, for two years. He is also Past High Priest of Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons. He attends the Methodist Church, of which he has been a trustee for the last five years, and treasurer four years. Mr. Moore married, October 11, 1873, in Grand Lodge, Eaton County, Michigan, Miss Sarah E. Place. He is liberal, upright, and accommodating, while at the same time he is known for decision of character. He is a genial companion, and is universally esteemed.

**N**OTTINGHAM, CALVIN WILLIAM, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Big Rapids, was born in the town of Lindon, Cattaraugus County, New York, July 10, 1841. His parents were William H. and Mary A. (Sherwood) Nottingham. Their ancestors were engaged in the Revolutionary War, and War of 1812; and one of the Nottingham family, William H.,

the first of the name that came to this country, served as Captain, under General Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec. Calvin W. Nottingham received a common-school education and took an academic course at Rushford, New York. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching a district school; and, at twenty-four, commenced the study of law, in the office of N. P. and E. D. Loveridge, of Cuba, New York. For two years he read law in summer and taught school in winter. In the fall of 1866, he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, at which place he was admitted to the bar in 1867. He remained there until the fall of 1869, when he removed to Big Rapids, and, November 1, 1869, formed a copartnership with John P. Murdock. This was continued until July, 1872, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Nottingham continued the business alone. He is now among the leading lawyers of Big Rapids. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds, having been twice re-elected. In 1872 he was re-elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Mecosta County, and re-elected in 1874. In the fall of 1872, he received the appointment of United States Commissioner for the Western District of Michigan, which office he still holds. Since his removal to Big Rapids, he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and also largely interested in public enterprises and stock companies. He is, at present, Secretary of the Big Rapids Broom Company; a stockholder and ex-President of the Big Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Company; and Secretary and Treasurer of the Park Association. He has also been a stockholder in the Peninsular Hardware Manufacturing Company, and the Big Rapids Exchange Bank. In politics, he is an active supporter of the Republican party; but has never accepted office outside of his profession. He is a Mason, and a member of the Chapter, Council, and Commandery; and, at present, is Generalissimo in the Commandery. He joined the Episcopal Church in New York, in 1865, and is now senior warden of Saint Andrew's Society, of Big Rapids,—having held that position for six years. He was married, October 30, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Tucker, daughter of Lorenzo Tucker, of Big Rapids. They have one daughter, Callie M., born May 11, 1875. Mr. Nottingham enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives.

**P**ATTERSON, JOHN Q., of Reed City, was born in Wayne, Steuben County, New York, August 26, 1827. His parents were John and Eleanor (Silsbee) Patterson. They had a family of ten children,—five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and all the daughters are still living. Mr. John Patterson is the third son and seventh child. In 1835

he removed, with his parents, to Livingston County, where he remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then attended Leoni Seminary, for one term; and, in 1852, went to the Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor. He continued his studies at the college for five summers, teaching school in winter, in order to pay his expenses. The last two terms he taught classes in the college. July 4, 1857, he married, in Dexter, Michigan, Miss Eleanor Torry, daughter of a farmer of Unadilla. He then removed to Ovid, Clinton County, and engaged in dealing in produce and stock. He continued in Ovid until 1863, when he assisted in raising a company, and was mustered into the army as Second Lieutenant. He received the charge of the Provost Guards, until they reached Tennessee, where they joined the 27th Michigan Infantry. Mr. Patterson had charge of this company in the famous march of the Ninth Corps over the Cumberland Mountains,—a march which continued for fourteen consecutive days without rest. The company, with the regiment, fought its first battle at the Wilderness, on the sixth of June, 1864; and, during the battle, made a gallant charge, capturing five lines of breastworks. Mr. Patterson was engaged in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann River, and Petersburg. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant after the battle of Spottsylvania. During the engagement in front of Petersburg, Lieutenant Patterson was struck by a canister shot, on both legs, and was obliged to lie in the hospital three weeks. He then received leave of absence and returned home. After recovering, in part, he again recruited men, and reported to General Wormer, at Jackson. He then took a detachment to the front, and subsequently joined his regiment, at the left of Petersburg; but, not being able to endure the long marches, was obliged to spend another week in the hospital. December 7, 1864, he was wounded by a sharp-shooter, the ball entering the shoulder and coming out near the backbone, in the vicinity of the ninth rib. He was at once taken to the field hospital; and, after five weeks there, and a short time spent at the City Point Hospital, started for home. On the way, he was obliged to spend twenty days in the hospital at Georgetown, owing to an attack of lung fever; and to rest two days at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He reached home on the 11th of February, 1865, and was discharged from service on the 28th of April, of that year. Being thus disabled, he decided to commence the study and practice of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He continued to practice law in the county of Clinton until the year 1873. He then removed to Reed City, in the county of Osceola, where he now resides, and has a good practice. He has been an earnest worker for the Republican party since it was first organized; and was present at the first

State Convention, when the name "Republican" was adopted by the Whig and Free-soil parties, then uniting in joint convention in the city of Jackson. Mr. Patterson is an Odd-Fellow, but, as there is no lodge in Reed City, he takes no active part in the order at present. Although his wife is a member of the Baptist Church, he has contributed to churches of other denominations. He has been trustee in the Baptist and Congregational churches, and is now a member of the Building Committee of the First Congregational Church in Reed City. He has five children,—two sons and three daughters.

**P**ERSONS, WELLINGTON, Newaygo, Register of Deeds of Newaygo County, was born in the town of Fenner, Madison County, New York, April 10, 1817. His parents were Festus and Betsey Persons. His grandfather, Gideon Persons, was sergeant of the guard that fed Burgoyne's army after its surrender. His ancestors, on both sides, came from Massachusetts. Festus Persons was a farmer, and had twelve children. Mr. Wellington Persons, the third child and second son, attended the common schools of his native place until he was eighteen years of age. He then removed, with his parents, to Onondaga County, where he remained, working on his father's farm, until 1843. In that year he went to Wisconsin, and engaged in farm work in Racine County, until 1847, when he went to Michigan; and, for five years, worked at cutting lumber. In 1852 he injured his knee with an ax, and was not able to move, without crutches, until 1857. In the spring of 1856 he became Deputy Clerk and Deputy Register; and, 1858, was elected to the office of Register of Deeds, the office of County Clerk having been made a separate position. He has ever since held the former position,—having been re-elected every second year. In 1866 he was appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Assessor for the division in which he resides; and held the position until 1869. He was Clerk of the town of Brooks from 1859 to 1866. For part of a term he was Treasurer of the village of Newaygo. Mr. Persons was a Democrat until 1854. In 1856 he voted the Republican ticket, and has since been a member of that party, though he does not take an active part in politics. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; was Secretary of Newaygo Lodge, No. 131, for nine years; in 1866 was elected Secretary of Newaygo Chapter, No. 38, and has since held this position. He is a member of the De Molai Commandery, No. 5, of Grand Rapids; and was a Good Templar until the lodge was disorganized. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith; but is a member of no religious denomination, though he attends the orthodox churches. He has never married.

**PHELPS, HON. SIDNEY P., M. D.**, of Big Rapids, was born July 26, 1842, in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, and is the eighth child and youngest son of Abel and Theodosia (Barns) Phelps. His parents are natives of Vermont. Both are living, in vigorous health,—the father being eighty-four and the mother seventy-six years of age. Their eight children are all married. Mr. Phelps graduated from Plattsburg Academy in 1860; and the next year taught a select school in Ellenburg Centre, New York. Shortly afterwards, he lost, in the lumber business there, the money he had been able to save. He studied medicine three years with Dr. S. S. Wentworth, of Ellenburg Centre; and attended lectures at Dartmouth College and Michigan University. He graduated at Ann Arbor, in 1868, and removed directly to Big Rapids, where he has since followed his profession. He has a large practice, both in the city and country. He is financially interested in the drug business, in the firm of T. D. Mulberry & Co.; but devotes all his time and energy to his professional work. He is a Democrat, but is not radical in his views,—having supported Grant in both campaigns. Dr. Phelps was elected Mayor of Big Rapids, on the Democratic ticket, in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias,—having joined the former in 1865, and the latter at the time of their organization, in 1875, when he was chosen the first Chancellor-Commander. He attends the Methodist Church, and is orthodox in his faith. December 24, 1865, he married, in Ellenburg, New York, Cynthia A. Hawks, daughter of an old resident of Clinton County, New York. They have had three children.

**ROSE, JACOB OVERACKER**, Real Estate Dealer, of Big Rapids, was born in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York, May 18, 1814. His parents were Elias and Eve (Overacker) Rose. Their family consisted of thirteen children; two sons and two daughters are yet living. Mr. Jacob Rose, the oldest child, received a common-school education; and, after his marriage, attended school three winters. In 1832 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked for twelve summers on the canal; and attended school two winters. He married, April 12, 1837, in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Miss Mary Ann Comstock, daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that State. In 1844 he removed to Cleveland, where he remained, until October, as clerk in a store. He then removed to York Township, Steuben County, Indiana. Here he cleared a farm of two hundred and forty acres, and resided upon it until 1853. He then

removed about two miles farther south, on the Toledo and Chicago turnpike, and continued farming for twelve years. In 1863 he purchased two hundred acres of land in Michigan, where the city of Big Rapids now stands; and, in 1866, removed to that place with his family. He has since been engaged in dealing in real estate; and has platted about ninety acres of land into lots and streets. He has been extensively engaged in the horse trade; and, every winter, furnishes loggers with teams. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having passed the degrees in the Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He is also a member of the Odd-Fellows, and of the Encampment. In politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards became a Republican. While in Indiana, he was Township Trustee for six years; and had entire charge of the business usually done by four or five officials. He was also Justice of the Peace for four years, and held that office one term in Big Rapids. He has been a member of the Common Council since the city was incorporated. Mr. Rose united with the Church of the Disciples in 1840; but, as there is no society of that denomination in Big Rapids, he attends the Congregational Church. He has had three children,—two sons and one daughter. The daughter died in infancy; the oldest son, E. O. Rose, is now living in Big Rapids, Michigan; and the youngest, M. T. Rose, in York, Steuben County, Indiana.

**RAIDER, J. F. AUGUSTUS**, Merchant, Newaygo, Michigan, was born October 10, 1829, in Brandroda, nine miles from Naumburg, on the river Saale, in Prussia. His father, whose name was J. Frederick Raider, (originally Roeder), was the third in a family of five sons, whose parents died when he was but six years old. Left without relatives or friends, his two youngest brothers were taken by the neighbors, while the rest had to care for themselves. Thus early thrown upon his own resources, Mr. Raider acquired but little book knowledge; he became a carpenter and joiner, and lived to the age of ninety-one. Mr. Augustus Raider began to attend the village school when he was five years old, and made rapid progress. At the age of eight, he became his father's accountant, keeping his books, rendering statements, etc. His favorite studies were mathematics, penmanship, and history; he was also fond of surveying and engineering, and was a very rapid writer. His father's ambition was to make of him a master musician; and, at the age of seven, he commenced taking lessons on the violin. He did not make the desired progress; and, after two years, changed teachers and took lessons upon the flute. At the age of ten he became one of the prominent musicians in a band of fifteen,



which was employed on all festive occasions, for ten or twelve miles around the country. He continued in this band for three years. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Raider emigrated, with his father, to America. They landed in New York on the 5th of October, 1843, and settled in Chautauqua County. Here his father employed him to carry ashes, on his back, a distance of nearly two miles. In August, 1845, he became restive and left home. He traveled through the country for a week, in search of employment, and finally stopped with a man by the name of Rice, in Ripley, Chautauqua County. Here he remained two years and a half, working and attending school. When eighteen years of age he left Mr. Rice, and, in order to see more of the country, commenced peddling goods. This he continued for three or four months, when he was persuaded by a friend to go into the lumber business; and spent a short time making shingles and wooden bowls. In 1850 he purchased a half-interest in a small furniture factory, without previous knowledge of the business, and continued in this work for two years. At the end of that time, he was able to make all kinds of furniture, as well as agricultural implements. He then removed to Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio, and opened a manufactory for grinding edge tools, remaining in this employment four years. In 1854 he went to Pennsylvania and taught penmanship for two terms. He next went to Columbus, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and opened a furniture manufactory. In 1855 he removed to Michigan, and located forty acres of land, in Newaygo County, on which he settled with his family. Here he opened a school for penmanship; and also made cabinet-ware. In the summer he succeeded in getting a fair start in the world, but the financial troubles of 1857 reduced him again to destitution. He managed, however, to make a living for himself and family until the next year; when, with a capital of two dollars, he again commenced the manufacture of furniture. In two months he was able to employ two men as helpers, and was quite successful. He continued the business until the breaking out of the war, at which time, having lost the use of his right arm, he began the business of watch-repairing. In August, 1865, having accumulated six hundred dollars, he purchased a drug store. From this date Mr. Raider met with marked success, until he is now one of the wealthy men of the community, owning houses, farms, and valuable business property. He has held some agencies from which he has made a considerable amount of money. Mr. Raider has always shunned politics, though he has held a few public offices. He was Constable, Director of Infirmary, and School Director for three years. He has always been active in the temperance movement, and was one of the Presidential Electors on the temperance ticket in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In Prussia he belonged to the

Lutheran Church, but, since he has been in America, has worshiped with the Methodists. In 1859 he organized a Savings Bank, which he carried on until 1871, when, on account of the tax imposed by the Government, he closed it. He married, August 10, 1848, Miss Lucinda Jackson, who died February 5, 1866, leaving six children. February 18, 1867, he married Miss Rinda M. Glazier, of Parma, Jackson County, Michigan. They have one son.

ROSE, HON. ELIAS O., Big Rapids, Political Editor of the *Pioneer-Magnet*, was born in Independence, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, October 13, 1830. His parents were Jacob O. and Mary A. (Comstock) Rose. He received a common-school education, and spent five years at Hillsdale College. After leaving school, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1859. He entered into practice in Angola, Indiana, where he remained until August 25, 1861. He then enlisted as a private in Company A, 44th Regiment Indiana Volunteers; and, in a short time, was commissioned First Lieutenant. His command took part in the campaign of Western Kentucky, during the winter of 1861-62; and was at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth, with General Grant. After the evacuation of Corinth, Lieutenant Rose pursued the enemy into Mississippi. He was afterwards wounded at Battle Creek, on the Tennessee River; and soon after resigned his commission, and returned home in February, 1863. Having sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he removed to Big Rapids, Michigan, and resumed the practice of law. In 1864 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mecosta County; and, at the expiration of his term, in 1866, was re-elected. In June, 1870, he founded a Republican newspaper, which he first called the *Independent*, but afterwards, the *Big Rapids Magnet*. He was proprietor and editor of this paper until November, 1876, having given up his law business in 1871. In November, 1876, the *Big Rapids Magnet* and the *Pioneer* were consolidated under the name of the *Pioneer-Magnet*. This is also a Republican paper, and is under the management of the *Pioneer-Magnet* Printing Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of Michigan. Mr. Rose owns one-half of the stock, and is the President and political editor. In 1864 he was appointed United States Commissioner for Mecosta and adjoining counties, in the United States Court, for the Western District of Michigan; and held the position until the fall of 1872. In February, 1872, he was appointed mail-route agent in the United States postal railway service. He remained in that position until October 31, 1872, when he resigned; and was elected State Repre-

sentative for the district embracing Mecosta, Osceola, and Lake counties. He was elected on the Republican ticket without opposition. During the term, there were two sessions,—the regular session of 1873, and the special one of 1874. After the adjournment of the special session, he resigned; and, in August, was re-appointed route-agent in the Railway Mail Service, and assigned to duty on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. This position he still holds. In a residence of fourteen years in Big Rapids, he held the office of Supervisor nine years, during eight of which he was Chairman of the Board. He was one of the originators and stockholders in the Big Rapids Library, which was afterwards given to the ladies. Mr. Rose is a Mason and an Odd-Fellow. He served as Master of his Lodge two years, High Priest of the Chapter one year, Junior Warden of the Commandery one year; and, besides holding subordinate positions in the several bodies, was Sword-bearer one year, and Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. In No. 111, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, he has passed the chairs. He is not connected with any religious body; but his religious views are in sympathy with the Disciple Church, in which he was brought up. He is an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. He married, July 3, 1858, in Amboy, Hillsdale County, Michigan, Miss Harriet Powers, daughter of Calvin Powers, one of the pioneers of Steuben County, Indiana, who died in January, 1878. They have had four children, only one of whom, a daughter, is now living.

**SEMER, JOHN**, Merchant, of Escanaba, Michigan, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, April 9, 1840. His parents were Michael and Mary (Turpel) Semer. Mr. Semer attended the common schools in Germany; and, in 1863, removed to America, and settled in Aurora, Illinois. Here he remained two years, working during the day at carpenter work, and attending night school. At the expiration of that time, he was obliged to leave Aurora, owing to poor health. He spent about three months on the Michigan shore of Lake Superior; and then removed to Escanaba, where he engaged as clerk for Samuel Kaufman in a general store. Two and a half years later, Mr. Kaufman sold out to Smith Babcock, who continued to employ Mr. Semer until the latter removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and entered the grocery business for himself. Two years afterwards, he returned to Escanaba; built a frame store, which he occupied until the fall of 1877, and then removed to the new and handsome brick store which he built during the summer of that year. Besides groceries, he deals extensively in furs during the winter. Mr. Semer is a

member of the Democratic party; and is one of the village Board, having held that office for the last four years. He is a member of the Catholic Church, in which faith he was reared. October 8, 1870, he married, in Escanaba, Miss Mary Belchek. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters. Mr. Semer, by his own unaided effort, has succeeded in gaining an honorable position.

**STEPHENSON, MATTHEW**, Lumberman, of Escanaba, was born in the north of Ireland, January 13, 1818. His parents were Andrew and Lillie (Mitchell) Stephenson. He received his early education in Ireland, where he attended school until the age of fourteen. He then removed, with his parents, to New Brunswick, attending school and working on his father's farm until 1841. In that year he engaged in the lumber business for himself; and, in 1849, removed to Michigan and settled at Sand Point, now known as Escanaba. Here he purchased pine-lands; and has since been engaged in cutting and selling timber. In connection with his lumber business, Mr. Stephenson successfully manages a farm near the village of Escanaba. He is an active member of the Republican party; and has been a Trustee of the village for four years, and its President one year. August 27, 1852, he married, in New Brunswick, Miss Catherine Caldwell. They have had twelve children, of whom five sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Stephenson was brought up in the Presbyterian faith; and was a member of that denomination many years. He has never united with the church at Escanaba, although he is a regular attendant, and contributes liberally to its support.

**STEARNS, HON. GEORGE F.**, of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born January 9, 1832, at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York; and is the eldest of the six children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Morton) Stearns. His ancestry were very long-lived, their ages averaging from seventy-five to ninety. When Mr. Stearns was ten years of age, he left school; and worked as clerk for two years, receiving no compensation the first year, but, the second year, one hundred dollars. From the age of twelve until he was fourteen, he worked at home for his board and clothing. The next four years, he was a clerk at Adams, and at Rome, New York. He then returned to Taylorsville, Connecticut, where his parents resided. In 1854 he went to Detroit, his fare being paid by Mr. Chitenden, proprietor of the Russell House. He was there employed, until 1856, by the

house of Holmes & Co., at four hundred dollars a year. He then became clerk in a hotel at Newaygo. During the summer of 1857, he was in the employment of Higginbottom & White, of Chicago, who, by their failure, left him penniless. He borrowed money to pay his way to Muskegon, and then walked to Newaygo,—a distance of forty miles. There he traded his gold watch for an old revolver and ten dollars in money. He went from Newaygo to Detroit, and worked two years for Farrell & Bros. He saved, in that time, three hundred and twenty-six dollars; and, in 1860, removed to Big Rapids. There he bought five hundred dollars worth of goods, and began mercantile business. Twelve feet of shelving held all his stock, and his sales averaged twenty-six dollars a week. In 1866 he sold out his business, and dealt in real estate until 1871. He then assisted in the organization of the Northern National Bank, of which he is now President. He is still engaged in real estate transactions; and is a stockholder in several manufacturing companies in Big Rapids. He is a Democrat; and has twice been elected Mayor of the city. In 1875 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for Representative; and, although in a strong Republican district, came within a few votes of the election. Mr. Stearns has been treasurer of all the lodges in the Masonic Fraternity. In 1877 he joined the Knights of Pythias. He married, June 4, 1861, Harriet S. Vernon, daughter of John Vernon, of Detroit.

**S**STONE, DUDLEY G., Merchant, of Negaunee, was born in New York City, May 9, 1840. His parents were Isaac D. and Elizabeth G. Stone. His father, while young, was a merchant in New Orleans, Mobile, and Richmond, Virginia; but, at the time of his marriage, was with Arthur Tappen, in New York City. When Dudley Stone was very young, he removed, with his parents, to Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He received a district school and academic education, and, at the age of fifteen years, finished his studies at the Fort Plain Seminary. Two years later he went from home and engaged, first as clerk and then as book-keeper, in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained about two years. In 1860 he removed to Michigan and settled in the Lake Superior Country. The first two years and a half he was engaged as book-keeper at the Collinsville Furnace, near Marquette; and the next year, was with Peter White, at that time a private banker of Marquette. In April, 1864, he removed to Negaunee, bought out a general store, and began business for himself. Since then, he has continued dealing in merchandise. In 1873, in connection with his other business, he opened the Miner's Bank,

and conducted it two years. In the fall of 1865, he received the appointment of Postmaster of Negaunee; but, when Andrew Johnson became President of the United States and changed the politics, Mr. Stone was removed. He is a member of the Republican party, but is not a politician; and has never allowed his name to be used as that of a candidate for office. September 24, 1864, he married, in Richmond, Massachusetts, Mary Cook Dewey; they have two children,—one son and one daughter.

**S**HELDON, RANSOM, of Houghton, Merchant and Operator in Copper-mining Lands, was born in the town of Essex, Essex County, New York, July 7, 1814. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and in attending the country school. When sixteen years of age, he spent a winter in an academy at Westport, on Lake Champlain. During the following summer, after cradling a field of oats containing five acres, between sunrise and five o'clock in the afternoon, he burst a blood-vessel in his stomach, and was unable to do physical labor for a year and a half. Upon recovering, he was engaged in buying goods, loaning money, etc., for several merchants of Essex and Westport, and traveled much of the time in Eastern New York and Vermont. After about a year and a half, he returned home, and assisted his father on the farm for two years. In 1836, impelled by a desire to become acquainted with the Western country, which was fast being settled by the rising generation of New England and New York farmers, he started on a tour of inspection. At Albany, he bought a supply of goods, which he sold as he traveled through the settled portions of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. He finally settled in Geneva, Walworth County, Wisconsin, when there was but one house in the place. In 1836 he removed from there to the head of Geneva Lake, where, after procuring three yoke of oxen and a plow, and hiring three or four men, he commenced making claims and building houses on the State line of Illinois. He built twenty houses during the summer, all but one of which he sold as fast as they were completed, netting a good income. August 26, 1839, he married Miss Levisia M. Douglass, whose father owned a large farm on the Big Foot Prairie. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Sheldon undertook to cultivate his father-in-law's farm; but, on account of its great distance from market, and the appearance of the rust, which greatly damaged two hundred and sixty acres of wheat, they sustained great loss in their first year's labor. In 1842 Mr. Sheldon removed to his farm in Illinois; the climate did not agree with him, however, and in a year and a

half he sold out, and returned to Geneva, Wisconsin. For two years, he operated a butcher, blacksmith, and cooper shop at Geneva; and, with a team and plow, broke prairie lands for new farms. About that time, his brother-in-law, C. C. Douglass, who had been connected with Dr. Douglass Houghton in conducting a geological survey of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and had settled at Eagle River, urged him to remove to that region as a means of curing his fever and ague. Accordingly, in September, 1846, he sold out his business at Geneva, and started for the Lake Superior country. Being obliged to wait a week at Mackinaw, and ten days at Sault Ste. Marie, for boats, his journey to Copper Harbor occupied nearly a month. From there he traveled on foot to Eagle River, where he was met by his brother-in-law. They soon afterwards formed a partnership in the mercantile business, taking a quantity of goods to the Methodist Mission, near L'Anse. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Sheldon went to Portage Entry, where he built a store and house, and carried on business. At this time, he traveled quite extensively, making explorations for mineral lands; and, in 1850, when the Government put its lands into market, he procured twenty eighty-acre lots. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Sheldon took charge of the Quincy, which, with a number of other copper-mines, had been worked to some extent and abandoned. At the same time, he removed his store from Portage Entry to this place. He put a force of men on the mine; opened two new shafts; and, in the course of a year or two, developed the mine to such an extent as to insure its success. During the succeeding winter, he visited Detroit, and disposed of part of his lands to a copper-mining company which was then organized. With the proceeds of this sale, he purchased other mining lands in the vicinity of Portage Lake. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, investing in mineral lands which had been explored and were considered of value. The impetus given to the copper-mining interests by the formation of companies and sales of land, brought many miners and operators to Houghton; and Mr. Sheldon, having removed his store to that place, furnished the supplies for the Quincy and other mines. In 1853 he organized the Pervallie mine, and, soon afterwards, various others in the Portage district, including the Mesnard, Ripley, Franklin, North Star, Concord, and Arcadia; and was appointed the managing agent of each, being at one time the agent of ten different mines. In 1861 he sold out his store at Houghton, desiring to devote his time to the management of his large property. The first year of his conduct of the Quincy mine, he obtained three hundred and fifty tons of copper. This was the first paying mine in the Portage district, and gave an impetus to speculation and to the formation of other companies which he organized. The Quincy company was

at first composed of eight thousand shares, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Messrs. Sheldon and Douglass, having secured the greater portion of the stock, increased it to twenty thousand shares—and five hundred thousand dollars capital—most of which they sold. Mr. S. W. Hill was then appointed agent of the mine; and, in the course of two years, it began to pay dividends, which it has continued to do annually. Mr. Sheldon and his partner, by numerous investments, have come into possession of large tracts of lands containing copper, silver, lead, iron, and slate; and have disposed of a considerable amount to mining companies which they organized. Mr. Sheldon still retains a large portion of these lands, located at various points in the copper, slate, and iron regions. He laid out the village of Torch Lake, in the vicinity of which he held considerable property; and has materially aided in all enterprises tending to develop the Lake Superior country. In politics, he has been an active Republican, but not an office-seeker. He has a family of three sons and one daughter; two of the sons served in the late civil war,—one as Captain, and the other as Lieutenant.

THOMPSON, STEPHEN DECATUR, Merchant, of Newaygo, Michigan, was born in Madison County, Indiana, December 27, 1839. He is of Scotch descent. His grandmother on his father's side was a cousin of Mr. Locke (otherwise known as Petroleum V. Nasby), of the *Toledo Blade*. His parents were Leonard and Amy (Ferguson) Thompson. Their family consisted of six children,—four daughters and two sons. Mr. S. D. Thompson is the second child and oldest son. When he was five years of age, his parents removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was sent to school until he was thirteen, when he went to Newaygo to live with Mr. George Jeune, his parents having died at Grand Rapids in 1850-51. He attended school, and worked on the farm of Mr. Jeune, until 1858, when he commenced life for himself. At the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, of the 3d Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Groveton, or Pope's Retreat, August 29, 1862; and, being unfit for further service, was discharged that winter. He had been offered the position of first sergeant of the company, but was unable to accept it. He returned to Newaygo, and was in the employment of the Newaygo Company for seven years, being part of the time in the store, and receiving what was then thought a good salary,—six hundred dollars a year, and expenses paid. In 1869 he started a meat-market; and, in the latter part of that year, engaged in the liquor traffic. Shortly afterwards, he removed to Big Rapids, and remained there until 1873, when he

sold out, and worked at logging on the river. In the spring of 1874, he returned to Newaygo, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has continued ever since. In 1875-76 he held the position of Deputy Sheriff, leaving his partner, E. S. Bennett, to conduct the business. He bought Mr. Bennett's interest, in the spring of 1877. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to the Newaygo Lodge, Chapter, and Council; and to the Big Rapids Commandery. He has been High Priest of the Newaygo Chapter for five years, and has held the minor positions in the lodge. He is also a member of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, of Western Michigan. He has always been an active member of the Republican party. When a candidate for Register of Deeds for Newaygo County, he received only six votes short of an election. He is now Treasurer of Brooks Township. Mr. Thompson attends the Episcopal Church of Newaygo, though he is not a member of any religious organization. He draws a pension of ten dollars a month. He was married, in August, 1866, to Miss Delia L. Bennett, daughter of William Bennett, formerly of New York State. They have four children,—three sons and one daughter.

**T**AFT, HARVEY STOW, M. D., of Marquette, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 22, 1825. His parents, Auren and Lucy Taft, came from Massachusetts. He attended Twinsburg Academy, in Twinsburg, Ohio; and Alleghany College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-four, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. J. Elwell, at Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio. He was a good nurse, well fitted for attendance in the sick-room, and had a strong inclination towards the medical profession. He studied with Dr. Elwell three years, during the last of which he assisted him in his practice. He attended his first course of lectures at Cleves, in the winter of 1851-52. In July, 1854, he removed to Lake Superior, and remained six months at Ontonagon. He then spent a year and a half at Portage, where he was the physician of the miners. He attended his second course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; and, in March, 1857, received the degree of M. D. In the fall of that year, he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. He immediately enlisted, and was mustered into service in June, 1861, by General Lyon, of St. Louis, as Assistant Surgeon of three companies, and Acting Medical Director of Northern Missouri, in charge of hospitals in Hannibal and along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. At the expiration of three months, he went to St. Louis, and took charge of a ward in the general hospital, called

the New House of Refuge. He held that position during September and October, and, the two following months, was Acting Surgeon at Paducah. He afterwards returned to St. Louis, where he acted as physician of the military prison during January, 1862. He was then sent to Jefferson Barracks, and made Post Surgeon. He remained through July, and, in the last two months, treated seventy-five patients for typhoid fever. In August, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and, after passing an examination, received his commission as Assistant Surgeon of the 105th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers; and reported for service at Lexington, Kentucky, August 20, 1862. He was in the retreat from Lexington to Louisville, at which place he was ordered to the brigade headquarters, and made Brigade Surgeon. He remained until after the battle of Perryville, October 8; and, three days later, was given charge of the receiving hospital at that place. From there he reported to his regiment, and was ordered to Louisville for medical supplies. He was there placed over the Blind Asylum General Hospital; and, three months later, was made Inspector of Hospitals. In May, 1863, he asked to be relieved; and was sent to his command in the field, where he remained until August. He then went to Cincinnati, and was examined and commissioned Surgeon in the United States Volunteers. Before entering upon duty, however, he resigned, on account of the ill health of his wife, and returned to his home. In the same month, he went to Ontonagon County, where he practiced his profession two years. He then spent one and a half years in Buffalo; and, in the spring of 1867, removed to Marquette, Michigan. Doctor Taft is President of the Marquette County Medical Society. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1869. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Commandery. He is an adherent of the Republican party; but is not a professed politician. Doctor Taft was married, December 29, 1856, in Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, to Miss Jane C. Howard, daughter of Colonel George A. Howard, formerly of Connecticut. She died in November, 1871, leaving one son, Harry Howard Taft, who is now sixteen years of age. In December, 1873, Doctor Taft was married, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Mrs. Alice Ward Miller, daughter of Major-General Thomas E. Ward, of Louisville. They have one son, Harvey Stow Taft, Jun., aged three years.

**U**PTON, JOHN BEAN, Attorney-at-Law, Big Rapids, Michigan, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, July 2, 1829. His father, Daniel Upton, was of English, and his mother, Electa (Randall) Upton, of Scotch, descent. They had thirteen children,—seven sons and six daughters,—of

whom John B. Upton is the fifth child and third son. He received a good academic education, and spent about two years in Oberlin College, in Ohio; at which institution he was a class-mate of General Spaulding, of St. John's, Michigan. Soon after leaving college, he purchased a farm, on which he lived five years. He was married, October 6, 1853, to Miss Julia Sherman. At the age of twenty-nine, he entered the law office of Wakeman Bryan, of Batavia, as a student, and remained six months. In October, 1859, he removed to Lawrence, Van Buren County, Michigan, where he continued his studies. He was admitted to the bar, in the Supreme Court at Lansing, Michigan. He practiced in Lawrence until February, 1868, when he went to Decatur, in the same county. Here he resumed his practice, and remained until April, 1874, when he removed to Big Rapids. He held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for two years, and was elected to the same office in 1864. He resigned, however, soon after, and enlisted in the army as regimental Quartermaster in the 28th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out at Detroit, June 11, 1866. In the following autumn, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Van Buren County, which office he held six years. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party, with which he is still identified. He is a member of the Pre-byterian Church, which he joined in 1869. His family consists of a wife and ten children,—four sons and six daughters. The oldest child, a daughter, is married to John B. Roosevelt, a lawyer of Cadillac, and has one son. Mr. Upton is a man of strong character, and makes many warm friends.

**UPTON, ADONIJA EDDY**, Real Estate Dealer, was born in Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, November 29, 1837. His ancestors were Quakers, and came from Scotland. His parents, Henry and Cynthia (Weaver) Upton, were farmers. They had six children; two sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child and second son. He attended the common schools, spent a few terms in a union school, and has gained a good education from outside study and experience. At the age of twenty-two, he began to study land surveying, which became his principal occupation for nearly twelve years. He always lived upon a farm, and spent his leisure in farming pursuits. In 1855 he removed to Fremont, Michigan, where he engaged in farming. Immediately after the war, there was a call for civil engineering, and Mr. Upton, besides platting several villages, built a number of State roads. In March, 1873, he was given entire charge of the plat of the village of Fremont, by the Empire Company, which consisted of six men who owned all the land near the village. Mr. Upton has made

great efforts towards building up this town, and it has increased nearly tenfold while in his hands,—there being at present about twelve hundred inhabitants. In 1871 he platted the village of Reed City, and sold a great deal of property for the owners of the land. He has been engaged in work on White River. The Big Rapids branch of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad was built according to maps of the route which he laid out. In 1863, 1864, and 1865, he surveyed, for Ryerson, Hill & Co., twenty-five thousand acres of pine land, and a great number of smaller pieces for other parties. In the years 1876 and 1877, he was largely instrumental in organizing the Patrons Co-operative Company, and is still its manager. He is Secretary of the Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Newaygo and Muskegon counties, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing. He is also engaged in real estate dealings, which he commenced in 1855, at the time of the settlement of Fremont Centre. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1864, and was the third Master of the Pilgrim Lodge. He united with the Grangers, and was put in the trade department, having, at present, the management of their store. He is also a member of the Good Templars, and Odd-Fellows. He cast his first vote for Fremont, and has ever since, with but two exceptions, voted the Republican ticket. He was County Surveyor as long as he would accept the office, and has been a Notary Public since he became of age. He is a member of the Common Council of the village. By request he became a member of the Methodist Board of Trustees, while they were building their church, and still retains that position. He was brought up in the Baptist faith, and, although he attends the Methodist Church, is not a member of any religious denomination. He was married, July 1, 1867, in Fremont, to Miss Helen L. Martin, whose grandfather, on her mother's side, was General Herkimer, of historic fame. They have three children,—Ada L. Upton, born September 2, 1869; Ralph E. Upton, born February 10, 1875; and an infant daughter, born March 21, 1878. Mr. Upton is now organizing an association for enabling the farmers of his district to sell their wool directly to Eastern manufacturers.

**WILCOX, STEPHEN S.**, of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born July 29, 1840, in Schenectady, Otsego County, New York, and is the son of John and Amanda (Upson) Wilcox. His father, who was of English descent, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a pioneer settler near Hartford, Connecticut. The first frame house ever built in Schenectady was erected by him, and is still standing. Stephen S. Wilcox was the youngest of six children, and was educated at the schools and seminaries in the vicinity of

his home, until he was fifteen years old. He then served as clerk for his brother, and finally learned the trade of a tinner. He served an apprenticeship of three years, and during that time spent his leisure in study. In the fall of 1858, he taught the district school in Otsego. In 1859 he bought a stock of hardware, and conducted a small business successfully for a short time. In 1862 he removed to Detroit; and, for several years, worked as a journeyman tinner through the State of Michigan. He married, February 7, 1863, Adelaide L. Barbour, daughter of a farmer who settled in Michigan when it was a Territory. In 1868 the firm of S. S. Wilcox & Co., consisting of Mr. Wilcox and his father-in-law, T. W. Barbour, commenced a general hardware business at Big Rapids. Four years later, Mr. Wilcox assumed the entire management of the business, and has since conducted it successfully. He is an Odd-Fellow, and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias. He gives his support to the Democratic party, but does not aspire to office. Mr. Wilcox has two children. Thorough acquaintance with the practical details of his business, and strict personal attention to every department of it, have insured his success.

**W**ADSWORTH, HON. DANIEL F., Banker and ex-Mayor, of Ishpeming, was born January 7, 1838, in Jefferson, Frederick County, Maryland. His parents, Christopher and Matilda (Feaster) Wadsworth, were of English and Welsh descent, respectively. Daniel F. is the oldest of their eleven children,—six sons and five daughters,—all of whom are living. In 1846 the family removed to Ogle County, Illinois, and settled near Dixon. They made the trip from Maryland to Wheeling, West Virginia, with two horses and a wagon; thence, by boat, down the Ohio River to Cairo, and up the Mississippi, to St. Louis; and from there, by team, to their destination, being on the journey eight weeks. During the winter of 1864-65, he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Chicago, and became proficient in telegraphy and penmanship. In November, 1865, he engaged in telegraph operating in Negaunee, Michigan, where he remained five years. In December, 1870, he removed to Ishpeming, where he became Cashier of the Ishpeming Savings Bank, under Nelson & Hayden. Four years after, the Ishpeming and First National Banks were consolidated. In June, 1874, with Dr. B. S. Bigelow and A. W. Myers, Mr. Wadsworth organized the Merchants' and Miners' Bank, which they conducted about one year. In February, 1875, the copartnership of Bigelow, Rood & Wadsworth was formed, for the purpose of conducting a general banking and insurance business; it represents eleven of the best insurance companies in Europe

and the United States. Mr. Wadsworth is a Democrat in politics, but was elected Mayor of Ishpeming on the Peoples' ticket, in 1874, and re-elected in 1875. In the fall of the latter year, he was elected Treasurer of Marquette County, and held the position two years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has held every office in the lodge, except that of Master, being, at present, Senior Warden. He married, October 12, 1870, in Tallmadge, Summit County, Ohio, Miss Martha Ray, eldest daughter of John W. Ray, who has been largely identified with the mining interests of Michigan and Canada. They have had three daughters. Mr. Wadsworth is a genial, entertaining companion, and has, by his kind attention to the many visitors of the Upper Peninsula, as well as by his marked ability as a business man, added much to the enterprise and success of the interests of that section. By his own efforts, he has acquired a competence, and the frequent trusts reposed in him fairly evidence his character.

**W**ILLIAMS, HON. WILLIAM D., of Marquette, was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, March 22, 1834, and is the son of General Asa and Hannah H. Williams. His father settled in Washtenaw County in 1825. Mr. Williams was the oldest of five children; he lost one brother, and another was severely wounded in the civil war. He received a preparatory education at Albion, where he attended school four years; and, afterwards, graduated from the scientific department of the State University, at Ann Arbor, in 1857. He studied law in the office of Judge Douglas, of Detroit; and, in 1859, was admitted to the bar, removing immediately after to the Upper Peninsula. He practiced first in Ontonagon, and afterwards in the counties of Houghton, Baraga, and Marquette. Mr. Williams is a member of the Democratic party. In 1869 he was a member of the State Legislature; and, in 1876, was nominated by both parties, and became Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Michigan. The decisions of Judge Williams are conscientious, and show a thorough knowledge of the law. While practicing his profession, he was largely employed as attorney for corporations; and moved to Marquette, in 1874, to act as leading counsel for the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company. While a member of the Legislature, he introduced a bill which resulted in securing the extension of the railroad from Champion to L'Anse, and will probably secure its extension to Ontonagon. Judge Williams is a large real estate owner in the Upper Peninsula, and has always been active in advancing the material interests of this section. He married, October 26, 1861, Sarah C. Cardell, of Detroit. They have three sons.





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